

WELLCOME HISTORICAL MEDICAL LIBRARY STORE,
WELLCOME CHEMICAL WORKS,
305, BAY 1,
DARTFORD, KENT.



The

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

For Retailer, Wholesaler and Manufacturer

FEBRUARY 22 1958



Higher levels

...even faster

WITH THE NEW IMPROVED PENICILLIN - V

'V-CIL-K' brand penicillin-V potassium is a new and readily soluble form of penicillin-V giving faster and higher blood levels. Fasting levels have in fact been shown to be even higher than those obtained with parenteral penicillin G in the same dosage.

'V-CIL-K', the oral penicillin with the parenteral penicillin response, is a major advance in penicillin therapy. The average dose is 125 mg. four times daily, increased in severe infections. The cost is identical with that of penicillin-V.

'V-CIL-K' is available as tablets of 125 mg. and 250 mg.

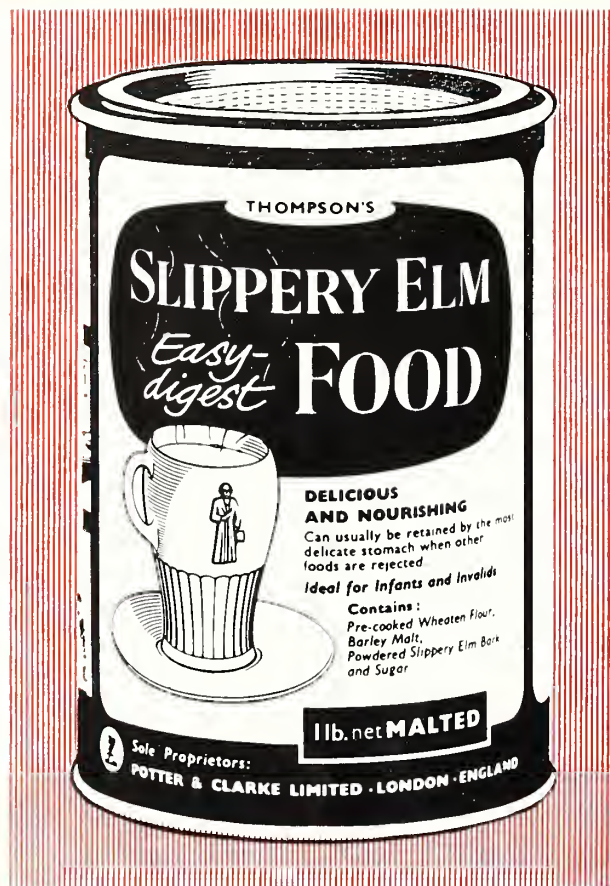
WELLCOME HISTORICAL MEDICAL LIBRARY STORE,
WELLCOME CHEMICAL WORKS,
305, BAY 1,
DARTFORD, KENT.

Lilly

'V-CIL-K'
PENICILLIN V POTASSIUM

ELI LILLY & COMPANY LTD · BASINGSTOKE · ENGLAND

Always in demand and now in the new tin



The chief advantage of Thompson's Slippery Elm Easy-Digest Food is its value to people who suffer from stomach troubles. For some it is simply a matter of finding it difficult to digest their food. This applies even with babies. Others are more seriously affected by stomach ulcers. Between these two extremes are many people with varying degrees of stomach disorders. *All* these can benefit from Thompson's Slippery Elm Food, a remarkable beverage made with fresh milk which can usually be retained when other foods are rejected. At the same time it nourishes and sustains, relieves fatigue and encourages restful sleep.



Sole Manufacturers and Proprietors:

POTTER & CLARKE LTD. River Road, Barking, Essex · Telephone: RIPpleway 1105/8

People who make friends with Thompson's Slippery Elm Easy-Digest Food, make friends for life.

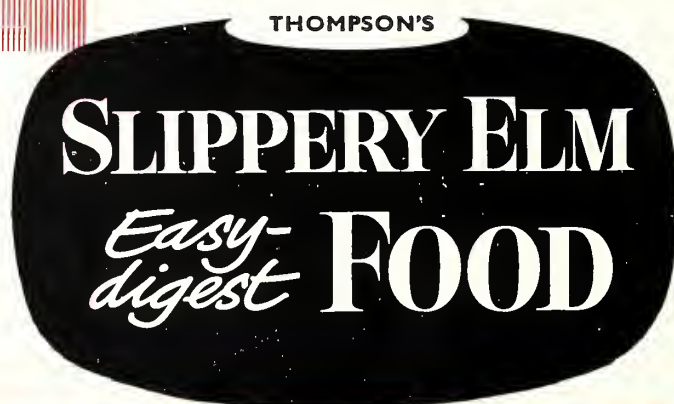
Thompson's Slippery Elm Food is one of those rare products that has flourished without so far enjoying the support of consumer advertising. Word of mouth recommendations alone have been responsible for its remarkable growth in popularity. Now for the first time, it has been decided to advertise Slippery Elm Food on a national scale in the Consumer Press. Check your stocks NOW so as to be ready when the campaign starts in SEPTEMBER.

ADVERTISING SUPPORT

There will be continuous advertising for Thompson's Slippery Elm Food in many of the leading family publications including:—

*MOTHER · HOME & COUNTRY · PARENTS
WIFE & HOME · WOMAN & HOME · HOME
MY HOME · HOME NOTES · FAMILY DOCTOR
HOME CHAT · WOMAN'S SUNDAY MIRROR*

ORDERS THROUGH WHOLESALE ONLY



Available in three varieties

**MALTED • UNMALTED
WHOLEMEAL**

CANOVEL!

A new oral vitamin-mineral supplement for the following conditions . . .

❖ **Debilitating diseases and Convalescence**
Canovel is an excellent general tonic.

❖ **Non-specific dermatoses**

❖ **Poor appetite**
with general debility and constipation
as a result of dietary defects.

❖ **Pregnancy and lactation**
when vitamin and mineral requirements
are greatly increased.

❖ **During periods of rapid growth** in puppies.
In the course of weaning to prevent
rickets, especially in the larger breeds,
and to promote good growth and
effective bone and tooth formation.



FOR ALL DOGS Canovel is the latest addition to the new range of vitamins for the veterinarian recently introduced by Vitamins Ltd. It is a compound vitamin-mineral supplement specially prepared for oral administration to dogs of all breeds and ages. Canovel contains the naturally occurring vitamins and mineral salts of wheat germ, liver and yeast plus vitamins A, D₃ and E and the essential members of the B complex together with calcium, phosphorus and trace elements.

Canovel helps to keep a dog in first class condition throughout all stages of its life. It is particularly valuable in times of extra strain, when a dog's vitamin-mineral requirements cannot be fully met by its standard food.

New Vitamin Products for Veterinary Practice

Tablets of ascorbic acid, B.P.	: Tablets of aneurine hydrochloride, B.P.	: Tablets of pyridoxine hydrochloride,
Injection of ascorbic acid, B.P.	: Injection of aneurine hydrochloride, B.P.	B.P.C.
Tablets of vitamin B complex	: Injection of vitamin B ₁₂	: Injection of pyridoxine hydrochloride
Injection of vitamin B complex	: Tablets of nicotinic acid, B.P.	: Tablets of vitamin E
Liquor of vitamin B complex	: Injection of nicotinic acid, B.P.	B.P.C.
		: Tablets of vitamin K

For a detailed leaflet and a full list of preparations, write to

VITAMINS LIMITED

(VETERINARY DIVISION), UPPER MALL, LONDON, W.6.





NIVEA

BONUS

Starts Monday Feb 24th

FREE stock worth £1.7.6*

(2 doz. 1/6 tins, 1 doz. 2/6 tins Nivea Creme)

**on every order for special parcel of Nivea Creme
worth £8.5.0***

(1 gross 1/6 tins, 1/2 gross 2/6 tins)

FREE stock worth 12/6*

(1 doz. 2/6 tins Nivea Creme)

**on every additional order for £2.10.0*
worth of assorted Nivea products**

N.B. Purchase Tax chargeable on all bonus goods. Minimum orders not broken.

PLUS quantity discounts

3 3/4% . . . orders £7.10.0*—£15.0.0* (exc. P.T.)

7 1/2% . . . orders £15.0.0* and over (exc. P.T.)

*Trade Price Value

for a limited period only

Nivea Creme. Nivea Creme Soap. Nivea Skin Oil.
Nivea Sun Preparations and all other Nivea products.

SMITH & NEPHEW LTD., WELWYN GARDEN CITY, HERTS.

Quinine
Quinidine
Cinchonine
Cinchonidine
Totaquina

and all other Alkaloids of
Cinchona and their salts

Quinine
the natural antimalarial

N.V. AMSTERDAMSCH E CHININEFABRIEK
AMSTERDAM

N.V. NEDERLANDSCHE KININEFABRIEK
MAARSSEN

DISTRIBUTORS:

R. W. GREEFF & CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE

GARRARD HOUSE - 31/45, GRESHAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.2
MONarch 1066 (12 Lines)

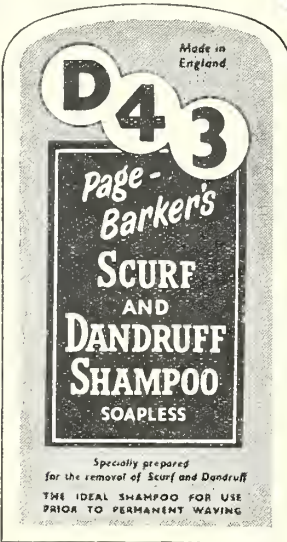
Wires: Greeff, Cent. London

Telex 2-2590

and at

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE, MANCHESTER
Blackfriars 9407-8 Wires: Greeff, Manchester

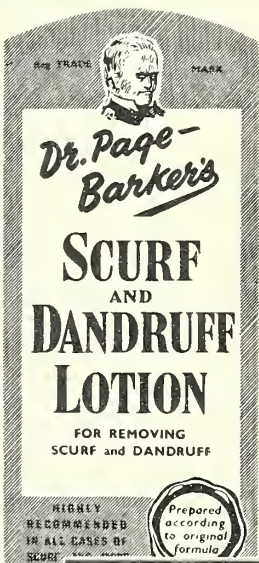
Two absolute winners!



D43
Page - Barker's
SCURF AND DANDRUFF SHAMPOO
SOAPLESS

Made in England

Specially prepared for the removal of Scurf and Dandruff THE IDEAL SHAMPOO FOR USE PRIOR TO PERMANENT WAVING



REG. TRADE MARK

Dr. Page - Barker's
SCURF AND DANDRUFF LOTION

FOR REMOVING SCURF and DANDRUFF

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED IN ALL CASES OF SCURF AND DANDRUFF

Prepared according to original formula

Dr. Page Barker. Everyone knows that name. It stands for quality. And it is quality and reputation that ensure repeated sales.

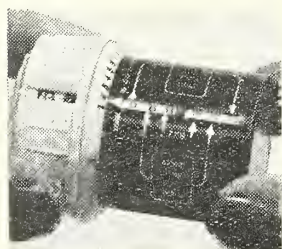
Dr. Page Barker's Scurf and Dandruff Lotion and D.43 Shampoo are known for their unfailing reliability in keeping the scalp clean and healthy. And healthy hair means hair with lustre and looks.

Stocking these popular lines, means that you have a share in the prestige and the profits!

A Page Barker Showcard, that will catch the customer's eye and remind him of his need is available on request.

THOS. CHRISTY & CO. LTD

North Lane, Aldershot, Hants.



THE C.D. (CONCEPTION DAYS) INDICATOR

*A Precision
Calculator*

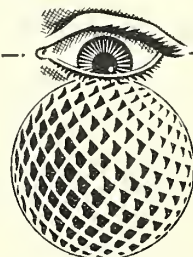
Family planning is managed most simply and conveniently by the computation of the mother's fertile and infertile days. Recent research has shown that this can reliably be done by the correct application of the Ogino-Knaus theory.

The C.D. Indicator is now available to ensure its correct application by the least mathematically minded of women.

The C.D. Indicator, designed and manufactured in Switzerland, is a small precision calculator. It can be adjusted simply and immediately to show the fertile period in the current month for each woman, according to her individual menstrual characteristics. It excludes the possibility of mathematical error.

The C.D. Indicator is used and recommended by gynaecological authorities throughout the world. It does not offend against any Church teaching.

Full literature and trade particulars available on request to Dept. (CD I) C.D. Indicator Advisory Bureau, 109 New Bond Street, London, W.1.



"An Eye on the Ball"

—is our job. We must know about crop times—
whether harvests have been successes or failures
—about export restrictions and currency fluctuations.
Handling, as we do, a multitude of raw materials—
botanical drugs, gums, spices, essential oils, waxes,
etc., there is no relaxation—a constant stream of
information that we must seek and collate.

*You must keep
your eye on us*



BROME & SCHIMMER LTD.
7 Leather Market, London, S.E.1

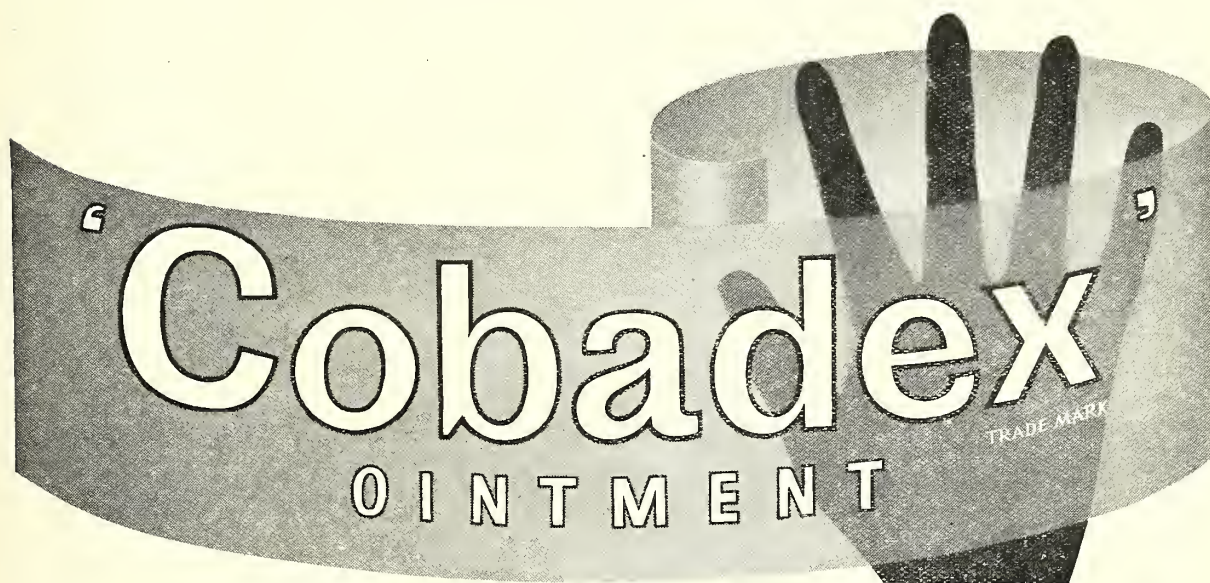
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1 per cent hydrocortisone B.P.C. in a water repellent base

'Cobadex' enables the anti-inflammatory healing action of hydrocortisone to proceed while protecting the lesions from the primary irritant. Particularly indicated in the non-exudative stage of contact dermatoses and eczema.

TRADE RETAIL
Tubes of 10 grammes 10/- 15/-

THE BRITISH DRUG HOUSES LTD. LONDON N.1

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The place of DISPRIN to-day

The very general acceptance which Disprin has won stems simply from its analgesic superiority, based on two qualities.

It is soluble; and it is substantially neutral. Consequently, Disprin is quick-acting and far less likely than ordinary aspirin to upset the stomach.

These notable advantages are now very widely appreciated. Medical opinion of to-day is overwhelmingly in support of soluble aspirin. And this

opinion is increasingly reflected in the attitude of the public.

The advantages of Disprin are clearly explained through the medium of advertising to millions of readers of the national daily and national Sunday papers, and also to viewers of commercial television in London, the Midlands, and the North.

In these circumstances, it is only natural that more and more people, grasping the advantages of Disprin, are demanding it for the relief of headache, colds, neuralgia, sciatica, rheumatism, and kindred ailments.

DISPRIN^{REGD.}

RETAIL PRICES (incl. P.T.) 50-tablet bottle 3/3; 26-tablet bottle 1/1 1/2; 8-tablet foil 9d.

TRADE PRICES (excl. P.T.) 50-tablet bottle 23/- doz.; 26-tablet bottle 13/10 doz.; 8-tablet foil 5/2 doz.

RECKITT & SONS LTD. HULL & LONDON PHARMACEUTICAL DEPT., HULL



Reserve your place NOW!

in the PIK-PAKS

FAMILY SHOPPING GAME

AND MAKE THEM REMEMBER YOUR PRODUCT

BY SIGHT AND BY NAME

THESE FAMOUS
PRODUCTS HAVE
BEEN ADVERTISED
IN PIK-PAKS

AERTEX
ASPRO
BRAND'S A1
SAUCE

CHERUB
CORONET
CAMERA

COTELLA
ELASTOPLAST

'GIRL' ANNUAL
GOLDEN SHRED
HOHNER

HORLICKS
KANGOL

KLEENEX
TISSUES

MILADI ANNE
NAVY SWEETS

NESCAFE

NIVEA

OSRAM

NOTON
LUGGAGE

PARIPAN
PEPSI-COLA

PERSIL

PYREX

RONUK

SHREDDIES

STANLEY
GIBBONS

TONI
VAN HOUTEN

VEDONIS

WHIMSIES

WISDOM

WORCESTER
WARE

"We rate this game high in play value and, as we said it is a game for the whole family."

'BRITISH TOYS'

Your Product will be THE ONLY ONE OF ITS KIND when it's in the PIK-PAKS shopping game, and the action of play ensures that it will not only be seen (in full colour) but must be carefully studied by an average of 48,000 playing-readers, and this number increases with every new or additional player.

Further, the game has been specifically designed to establish in every player's mind a definite and lasting association of ideas between a commodity and a name—*your* name.

It is also a form of visual education. For having been constantly studied whilst playing the game, your product will be instantly recognised when seen in the shops. And this 'recognition' will be aided by the 500 showcards issued to every participating Advertiser for distribution to selected retailers.

Allied to the popular Hulton publication *Girl* in which it has already received frequent mention as well as being selected for presentation to their competition prizewinners, PIK-PAKS is something really new in sales promotion and educational publicity.

As each shopkeeper in the game can only 'stock' 6 commodities, none of which must compete with the other, you are advised to reserve your place NOW if you want "KEN the CHEMIST" to SELL your product.



500 SHOWCARDS will be issued to every Advertiser participating in the PIK-PAKS reprint. They will show his product in colour, exactly as it appears in the game.

GAYPLAY LIMITED

245 OXFORD STREET

LONDON W.1

Telephone: REgent 4104

Start your own
Scentinel Hygiene Dept
It MAKES Sales



**THIS
 DISPLAY
 STAND
 FREE!**

**We're telling the Homes of the Nation —
 GIVE YOUR HOME A MODERN AIR—
 HAVE "SCENTINEL" FRESHNESS EVERYWHERE!**
and you can cash in on our campaign



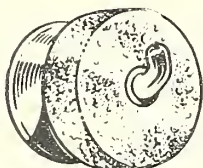
"QUIFF"

The fragrant air-freshener spray. Aerosol 5/6. Squeeze bottle 3/6. Refills 1/6.



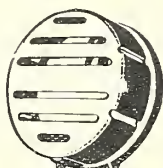
"WHAM"

The fragrant fly-spray in squeeze bottle 3/6. Refills 1/6. Aerosol 5/6.



"SWISH"

Toilet bowl cleanser and disinfectant. Held in pan by suction hook. 1/6 complete. Refills 9d.



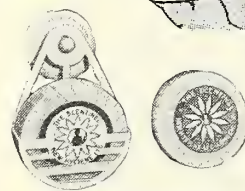
"MIKE"

Popular air-freshener in plastic holder, with suction grip. Complete 2/9. Refills 1/3 and 9d.



"ROSEBUD"

Silver foil package, 3" sq. Specially suitable for hanging in wardrobes 1/3.



"MINOR"

A fragrant chemical block for the "Mike" or any of the smaller containers on the market, 9d. In unbreakable holder, with suction grip, as shown, 1/6 complete.

**DISPLAY STAND
 FREE!**

SEND IN THE COUPON AND GET FULL DETAILS OF OUR FREE OFFER. OUR REPRESENTATIVE WILL CALL AND SET UP THE DISPLAY IN YOUR STORE.

PLEASE SEND DETAILS OF YOUR DISPLAY STAND OFFER.

NAME-----

ADDRESS-----

NEW HYGIENE LTD., 266 - 268 HOLLOWAY ROAD, LONDON, N.7
 Telephone: NORth 5041-2-3
 Telegrams: AIROGENA-HOLWAY, CODE A B C

**A COX
PRODUCT**

a Nasal Spray
of exceptional efficiency

**one of the new lines which have been added recently
to our extensive range of pharmaceutical products**

Please write to us
for a free sample,
descriptive leaflet
and generous
Trade terms

ARTHUR H. COX & CO. LTD.
BRIGHTON • ENGLAND

This 'invisible skin' protects hands for all work – WET or DRY



EASY AND PLEASANT to use, 'Savlon' 2-Purpose Barrier Cream forms an invisible skin which protects hands against moisture, dirt, grime, grease, oil and detergents. More and more housewives are realising the practical advantages of 'Savlon' 2-Purpose because it is the *single* cream which will protect their hands in all kinds of work, both wet *and* dry.

Retail price 3/- a tube (including purchase tax).

Savlon 2-purpose Barrier Cream

Press Advertising. Frequent advertisements will appear in the National Womens Weekly magazines *Womans Own*, *Womans Illustrated* and *Womans Realm*, and the monthly magazines *Everywoman*, *Good Housekeeping*, *Housewife*, *Home*, *Modern Woman*, *My Home*, *Wife & Home*, *Woman & Home*, and *She*.

Point of Sale. Counter dispensers and showcards are available and window displays can be arranged.



PINAUD

shaving lotions

*take on a
new look!*



Henceforward both PINAUD SET-UP Pre-Shave and PINAUD LILAC VEGETAL After-Shave will be presented in the popular grip-tight bottle with the new economy sprinkler and each bottle will be cartoned individually. Additionally, LILAC VEGETAL will be made even more soothing and refreshing by the inclusion of AZULENE—in which are concentrated the healing properties of Camomile.

ALL INTRODUCTORY ORDERS FOR 1 dozen PRE-SHAVE and/or AFTER-SHAVE will be charged as 11.

Retail 6/3 each, 31/3 per doz. plus tax.

★

Order today from your own
WHOLESALE or direct from

BIOMETICA LIMITED

1 Elstree Way, Boreham Wood, Herts.
(Elstree 3145—3d. call in London area)

Sole Agents to Chemists for PINAUD LTD.



*Picking gum in the Sudan
(Photograph by permission
of the Sudan Embassy.)*

StaffordAllenS



for ground gums

**ACACIA
TRAGACANTH
KARAYA**

The texture and consistency of a product depends very largely on the choice of gum used in its manufacture. As leading millers of Natural Gums, StaffordAllenS carry a wide range of different grades and types of gum and are pleased to advise on the correct gum to meet your requirement.

StaffordAllenS' gums are rigidly tested and controlled for mucilage uniformity, fineness, colour, etc. Continuity of quality is assured.

COMING SHORTLY

Big Bonus & Concession Offer by **COOLTAN**

Soon we shall be announcing the 1958 Bonus-plus-Concession Scheme for Cooltan: and it will be well worth waiting for. Advertising to the Public will be widespread, dramatic and substantial . . . profits, via the Offer, will be bigger than ever. AND—you will be able (*if you wish, but only if you wish*) to include for Bonus such well-publicised lines as LanOlive, Coppatan, Chloro-

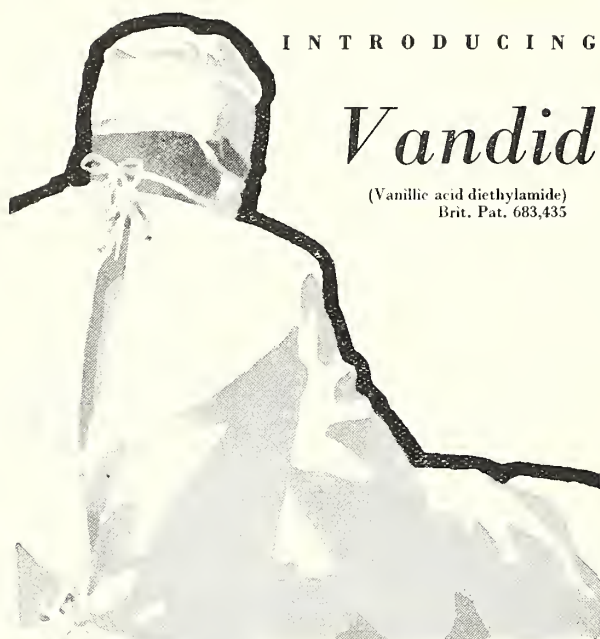
Yeast and Embadren—also Facial Youth Beauty Cream: for which a separate, new and highly interesting Advertising Campaign has been prepared—and ordered to appear. But: whatever you do this year—put your money on the Original Sun Tan Product—Cooltan—and race home with the winner. *THE BIG NEWS* is coming! *Watch famous Cooltan in 1958!*

Make the money when it's Sunny— with 'COOLTAN'!

SOME KATHLEEN COURT & ASSOCIATED TRADE MARKS:—

AGON · CAVENDISH · COOLTAN · COPPATAN · DEX · EKNER · EMBADREN · FACIAL YOUTH · FIVE STAR · G-14 · GOLDEN YOUTH · GRAYBAN · HENNAFOAM · INDEX · LANOLIVE · LASHALURE · LIQUILAN · OCTONE · OVERGLO · PANACHROME · PROTAN · RHAPSODY · ROMOLA · ROSE PETAL · SEVENTEEN · STAIPUT · SWIFTAN · SEA & SKI · SILQUE · TECHNICOLOUR · TRAVLER · VI-GLO · VI-GLORIENT · VITAVAN

KATHLEEN COURT (ENGLAND) LTD., 67 EFFRA ROAD, BRIXTON, LONDON, S.W.2.



INTRODUCING

Vandid(Vanillic acid diethylamide)
Brit. Pat. 683,435

A valuable analeptic of prompt action

**The new respiratory and vasomotor
stimulant. Lightens anaesthesia
quickly without causing convulsions.**

Other indications include circulatory support during pneumonia, and in convalescents liable to orthostatic collapse; also in cardiorespiratory stimulation in cases of neonatal asphyxia and cyanosis.

The availability of this new analeptic is now being brought to the notice of the Medical Profession directly and by advertising in the medical journals.

Supplies available through your usual wholesaler

PRICES

	Pack	Trade and Hospital Price	P.T.	Retail Price incl. P.T. each
Ampoules 5% 5 ml.	6	20/-	6/-	36/-
<i>(Prescribable on Form E.C.10)</i>				
Oral solution 5% in dropper bottles	15 ml.	8/9	2/7½	15/9
Tablets each 20 mg.	20	5/-	1/6	9/-
	250	50/-	15/-	—
<i>(dispensing pack)</i>				

Made by

CARNEGIES of WELWYN Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS OF FINE CHEMICALS

ESTABLISHED 1911

Sole distributors in the United Kingdom

SAVORY & MOORE LTD.

60-61 WELBECK STREET, LONDON, W.1 'TREE OF LIFE'



REGD TRADE MARK

Mellajuce

Regd.

FRUIT JUICES and TOMATO COCKTAILS

*Diabetics are describing
them as:—*

..... "DELIGHTFUL"

"DELICIOUS"

"A WELCOME EXTRA"

**THE PURE JUICE IS SO MUCH
BETTER THAN ORDINARY SQUASH**

Apply to your wholesaler or direct to

8 HOWARD STREET, GT. YARMOUTH
TELEPHONE: 4344

GET AHEAD



— BE YOUR OWN BOSS

Did you see the first of the
weekly heats on BBC TV?

(Thursday, Feb 20)

**THERE'S STILL TIME
TO ENTER**

**£7,500
IN PRIZES**

See the

News Chronicle

and DAILY DISPATCH

right away



Tyzanol goes everywhere

A *Tyzanol* spray bottle slips easily into a waistcoat pocket or a handbag, into a desk drawer or the side pocket of a car. In fact it can be carried—and used—almost anywhere. That, plus the fact that *Tyzanol* is a uniquely effective nasal decongestant which acts rapidly without stinging, burning, or rebound congestion, accounts for the popularity of

Tyzanol as a prescription item at this time of year. So when you are checking your stocks of *Tyzanol* remember all those pockets, and handbags, desks, and cars, and make sure that you will be able to meet the scripts as they come in.

Tyzanol is available in plastic spray bottles containing 15 c.c. 0.1% tetrahydrozoline hydrochloride.

Tyzanol*

brand of tetrahydrozoline hydrochloride

**CONVENIENT AND UNIQUELY
EFFECTIVE NASAL DECONGESTANT**

PFIZER PHARMACEUTICALS

*Manufactured at Sandwich and processed at
Folkestone, Kent*

Pfizer

*Registered Trade Mark

The Royal Commission and Family Planning

The Report of the Royal Commission on Population (1949) states:

"... There is nothing inherently wrong in the use of mechanical methods of contraception... public policy should be based on acceptance of voluntary parenthood and contraception... In our view there is no practicable alternative to contraception as a means of controlling the rate of growth of the population."

With these words, the Royal Commission gives authoritative support to the use of birth control methods as a means of planning the size of the family.



*The wording on this strip
conforms with the code of ethics
of the Pharmaceutical Society.
(Size of strip: 7" x 2")*

How this affects you . . .

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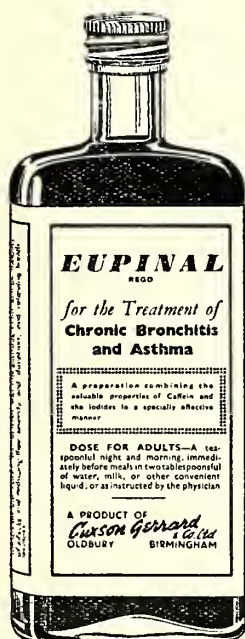
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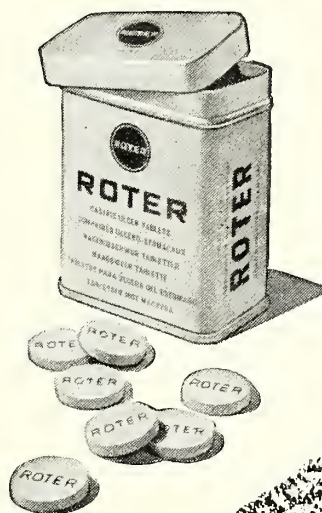
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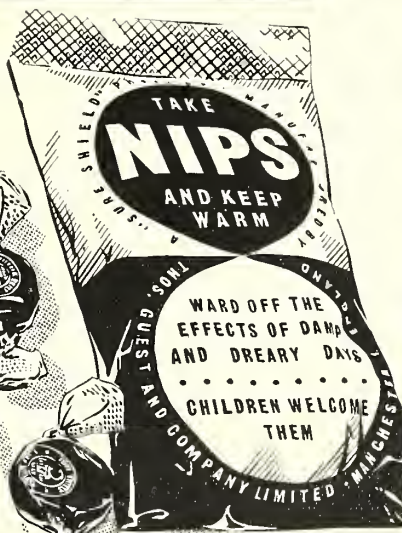
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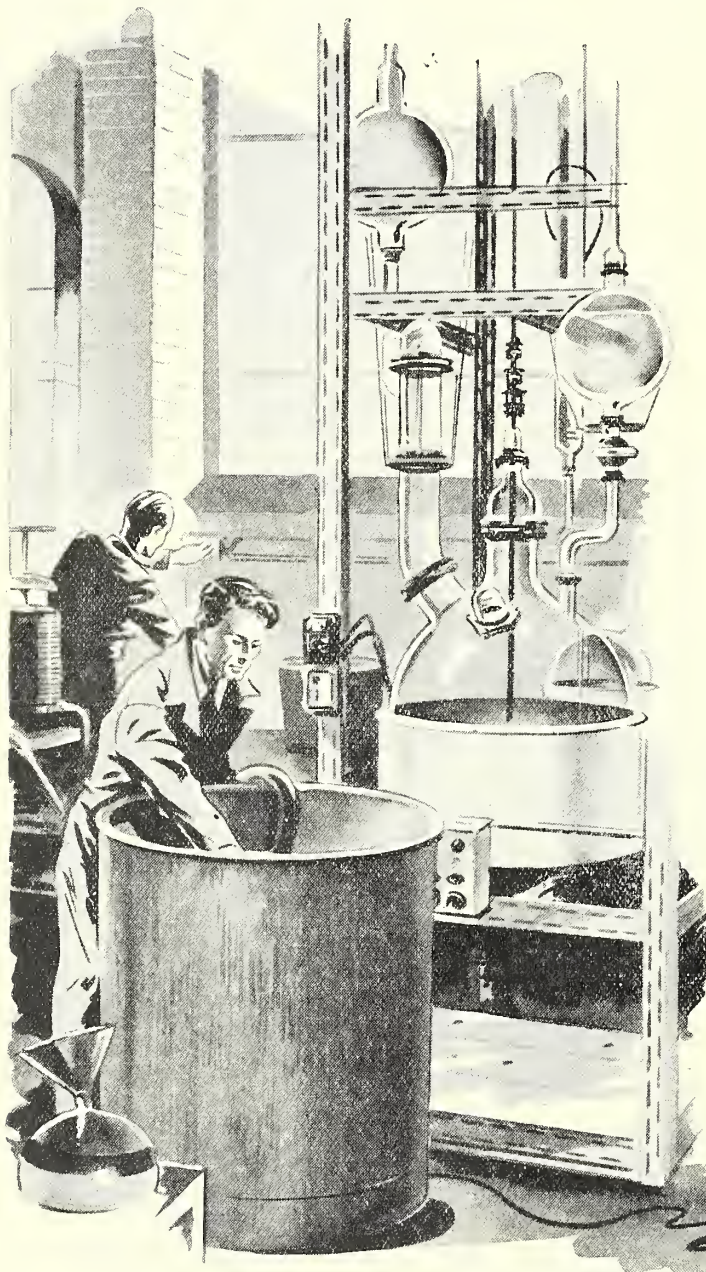
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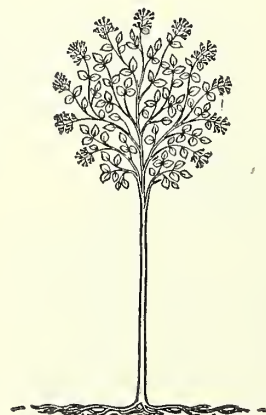
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ESTABLISHED 1859

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*Official organ of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland
and the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland*

Volume 169

February 22, 1958

No. 4070

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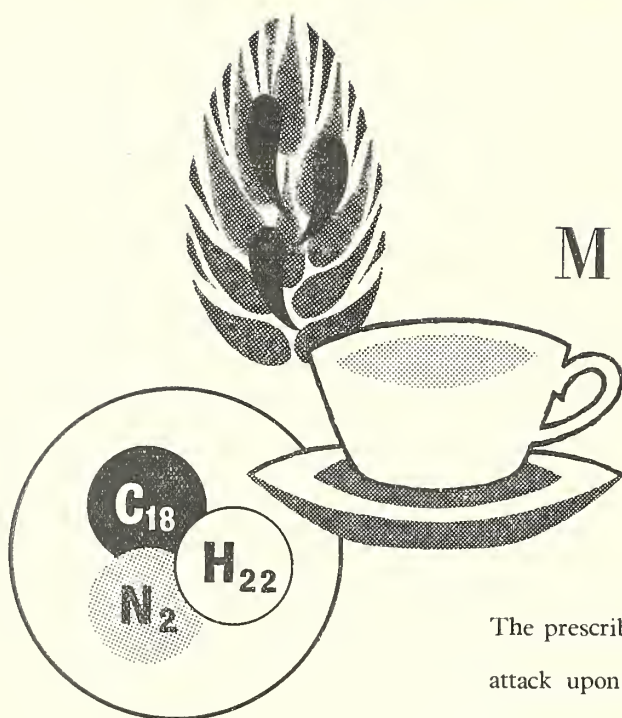
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The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

Volume 169

FEBRUARY 22, 1958

No. 4070

Increased N.H.S. Contributions PRESCRIPTION CHARGES UNCHANGED

INCREASED Health Service contributions were announced by Mr. Heathcoat Amory (Chancellor of the Exchequer) in the House of Commons on February 18. The increases, which come into effect at the beginning of July, are sixpence for men, fourpence for women and twopence for juveniles. Employers are to pay an additional twopence. Prescription charges are unchanged.

The additional yield from those increased contributions is expected to be about £32 million in a full year. On that basis the individual, and his employer, said Mr. Amory, would still only be paying in stamp or charges just under 20 per cent. of the gross cost of the service, that being the figure which it was originally proposed he should bear. In a short statement on the Estimates for the coming financial year Mr. Amory said that the two largest elements in Government expenditure were defence and social services. There were material increases in particular for education, for the health services and for National Insurance. The National Insurance Fund would go into deficit for the first time in 1958-59. In that year the deficit, of about £14 millions, would be borne by the Exchequer. The deficit under the present scheme was bound to increase, and it was necessary to place the scheme on a sounder financial footing.

"When the National Health Service was instituted," said Mr. Amory, "the gross cost was expected to be £175 millions, and the share borne by the Exchequer, £126 millions. This expectation was immediately falsified and the cost has risen greatly from the start. As a result, next financial year the gross cost is estimated at £740 millions. On present arrangements the Exchequer's share of this would be £555 millions. That is over four times as much in money terms and nearly three times as much in real terms as was originally contemplated, and represents a higher proportion of the total than was envisaged at the outset of the service."

It was accordingly proposed that from the beginning of July the National Health Service contribution, which was a contribution collected with the insurance stamp, should be increased.

Dr. Edith Summerskill asked the Chancellor if he had considered the effect of a 10s. 1d. weekly contribution on the poor and if he had scrutinised the nation's drug bill which was costing £50 millions a year and which many experienced people agreed was composed in great part of expensive proprietary drugs? Would it mean that

there would be no increase in the prescription charge or charge for treatment in a doctor's surgery, as had been forecast in the Press?

Mr. Amory said that the weekly contribution would be 9s. 11d. The proposal was as he had described it and the Minister of Health was keeping a close watch on the drug bill.

Toxicity of Plastics

STANDARDS FOR MANUFACTURERS

THE British Plastics Federation published on February 10 a report prepared by the toxicity subcommittee of its main technical committee and intended as a standard for manufacturers of plastic packaging materials used in the food industry. The chairman of the main committee explained on February 10 that the report was "designed to legislate on the question of toxicity in known plastic materials used in food packaging," and to "serve as a guide in the analysis and testing of materials yet to be invented." The report, he said, was "a unique and practical document." It has been in preparation for the past two years, and leading authorities on the subject, both in Britain and abroad, have been consulted on its compilation. The standard has been drafted in the light of existing legislation, which does not permit the adulteration of food, regardless of whether the adulteration is toxic or non-toxic. The report is therefore based on two factors: (1) All scheduled poisons have been disallowed and to all other materials a limit has been fixed that is at the most one-thousandth of any dose that could give rise to discomfort; (2) extractability (materials are tested against the foodstuff with which they may come in contact, or its chemical equivalent, so as to ensure that any material extracted from it is well below any amount that could have a harmful effect). The resultant factor is worked out for the plastics product, which has also to conform with normal tests of serviceability. The Federation points out that the standards have deliberately been set high. The publication ("Report of the Toxicity Subcommittee of

the Main Technical Committee," pp. 20) is available from the British Plastics Federation, 47 Piccadilly, London, W.1. price 5s. per copy.

Statutory Committee

A MEMBER TO APPEAR

THE Statutory Committee of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain is meeting at 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1, at 2.30 p.m., on March 5, 1958, to consider information and evidence from which it appears that a member of the Society has been convicted of offences under the Larceny Act, 1916.

Lower Taxes Sought

INDUSTRY'S PLEA TO CHANCELLOR

THE Federation of British Industries in a letter sent to the Chancellor of the Exchequer has recommended that the profits tax, now levied at two different rates, should be converted to a flat rate tax of about 7½ per cent.; that the standard rate of income tax be reduced from 8s. 6d. to 8s. in the pound, with cuts in the reduced rates from 6s. 9d.



A BURMA PHARMACEUTICAL OCCASION :

Taken in the grounds of the palace at Rangoon of the President of the Union of Burma, the picture shows the President (U Win Maung) and his wife in conversation with Mr. Raphael Simons, one of a team of specialists who joined those of Evans Medical Supplies, Ltd., in setting up the Burma Pharmaceutical Industry for the Government of Burma. Mr. Simons represented the chemical industry (pharmaceutical manufacturing) at a recent Rotary International Conference held in Rangoon. He is shortly returning to the United Kingdom.

to 6s., 4s. 9d. to 4s., and 2s. 3d. to 2s.; and that would involve a loss of revenue of £110 millions in the coming budget year; the tax on petrol be cut by sixpence a gallon. These proposals are based on the arguments that the current expenditure of the Government still takes an excessive part of the national income and that "the Budget surplus as a means of counter-inflation has been tried and found wanting."

The Three-year Course

NEW EXAMINATION REGULATIONS

THE new regulations for the Pharmaceutical Chemist qualifying examination which were adopted by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society (see C. & D., February 15, p. 183) reveal how the course is to be divided into three parts, each part occupying one year of academic studies and ending in an examination. The regulations apply to persons registered as "student" on and after March 1, 1958. The subjects of examination are: Part I, pharmacognosy I, pharmaceutical chemistry I and physiology. Part II, pharmacognosy II, pharmaceuticals I and pharmaceutical chemistry II. Part III, pharmaceuticals II, pharmaceuticals III, pharmacology and pharmaceutical chemistry III. A detailed syllabus for the examination has yet to be issued. In general a candidate is expected to pass in one part of the course before proceeding to the next. Provision is made, however, for referred subjects. In the Part I examinations, held in June and September, a candidate is given the opportunity to redeem himself in one referred subject before the course reassembles for the second year. He is permitted, however, to carry over one subject so that he might present himself for examination in that subject and for Part II of the examination or similarly, for one subject in Part II and for Part III of the examination. The Part II and Part III examinations are to be held in June and December. As with the old two-year course a candidate who satisfies the examiners is, provided he has attained the age of twenty-one years, and has completed one year of practical training, entitled to become registered as a Pharmaceutical Chemist under the Pharmacy Acts. The course of practical training, the commencement of which is to be notified to the Registrar, is required to be performed under the direct personal supervision of a pharmacist, as sole pupil, in one or more of the following places: premises, registered under Part I of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933; a manufacturing laboratory or the pharmaceutical department of a hospital or similar institution. No period of practical training undergone during the three-year course of study, or of shorter duration than six consecutive months in any place is acceptable.

Animal Health in 1956

PUBLICATION OF A REPORT

A NEW vaccine for the treatment of fowl typhoid (*Salmonella gallinarum* infection) is referred to in Report on the Animal Health Services in Great Britain, 1956, published recently by

H.M. Stationery Office, price 6s. The Veterinary Investigation Service reports 563 outbreaks in the year, an increase of seventy-four over 1955, and a total of 16,800 doses of fowl-typhoid vaccine were produced by the Weybridge Central Veterinary Laboratory. In another field, a unique experiment to eradicate the blowfly from a limited area was unfortunately inconclusive. The sheep blowfly (*Lucilia sericata*) was estimated to have a total population on Holy Island, Northumberland, of 2,000. Sterile male flies were released weekly between early July and the end of September following the pattern of a successful experiment in the West Indies against screw-worm fly. Gamma radiation was used to sterilise 150,000 pupae. Careful checks on the island sheep and flocks on the nearby mainland were maintained but experimental conditions were adversely affected by high rainfall. The report records that progress was maintained in the Attested Herds Scheme to eradicate bovine tuberculosis. There was a 50 per cent. reduction in outbreaks of swine fever. Fowl pest showed a slight increase but the outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease were the worst since 1951. During the year the decision was taken that cattle secreting *Brucella melitensis* need no longer be slaughtered for the protection of human health. Compensation for slaughtered stock under all headings was £2.74 millions, against £1.28 million in 1955.

Employment Policies

MINISTRY OF LABOUR BOOKLET

THE Ministry of Labour and National Service is issuing to all firms in industry and commerce with 200 or more employees a 40-p. booklet, "Positive Employment Policies." Introducing the booklet at a meeting in London on February 10, Mr. Iain Macleod (Minister of Labour) said that it was intended as an aid to the achievement of good relations in industry. It must be recognised that this was a period of change, and he went on to refer specifically to the introduction of automation and its consequent effect on and reception by manpower. Industrial efficiency had always depended as much on human factors as on mechanical and technical resources, and high productivity and adaptability demanded the active co-operation of employees at all levels. That was best achieved where workers understood the aims and plans of management and were confident that their interests were being safeguarded. He thought it only right that firms should plan employment policies as well as they planned production and sales policies. The booklet was really a guide to good employment practice. The first part of the booklet explains how a positive employment policy may be applied and details the points that should be covered by such a policy. Part two contains examples of ways in which some firms have introduced employment policies and stresses the growing practice of setting out such a policy in writing. The booklet also gives examples of joint consultation schemes, of methods of presenting financial information to employees, and

of dealing with redundancy and employee security. Copies are being made available to firms through local branches of the Ministry.

Chelsea Open Night

ENTERPRISE IN THE LABORATORIES

LECTURERS and students past and present mingled in a reunion atmosphere at the open night of Chelsea College of Science and Technology on February 6. In the galenicals laboratory a professionally-finished tablet disintegration tester assembled by "Gerry-built, Ltd.," created a talking point. The principle of a climbing film evaporator was readily grasped after a study of the glass constructed model in the technical laboratory and a thermocouple to an autoclave provided a minute by minute record of the temperature attained by a liquid during sterilisation. A buffet tea gave an opportunity for discourse and the evening concluded with a film show on the application of radioisotopes in industry.

SCOTTISH NEWS

Pharmacognosy's Decline

VIEWS OF PRIVY COUNCIL VISITOR

LACK of interest in pharmacognosy was probably the cause of the high percentage of failures in the subject, states Dr. D. M. Dunlop (Privy Council visitor to the examinations held by the Scottish board of examiners of the Pharmaceutical Society) in his report for 1957. That lack of interest might not be surprising as the importance of pharmacognosy was declining. With the great discoveries and rapid advances which had been made in synthetic pharmaceutical preparations, many of the drugs still retained for study in the syllabus of pharmacognosy were out of date and bore no relationship to modern therapeutics. In the summer examination questions had been set on myrrh and fennel. No doubt the study of pharmacognosy provided a valuable training in precise definition and accurate description, but many other subjects in the pharmaceutical curriculum provided that discipline. When, owing to the rapid advances in science, so much that was new had to be continually grafted on to the curriculum at one end it was important that what was out of date should be rigorously pruned at the other. Dr Dunlop said that he could not help feeling that such pruning might well be undertaken in the syllabus of pharmacognosy. The statistics for 1957 revealed that the overall advance noted in 1956 in the percentage of successful candidates had not been maintained in either the Intermediate or the Qualifying examinations. During the year 634 candidates sat for the Qualifying examination. Of those 45.2 per cent. passed, 20.2 per cent. failed, 18.8 per cent. were referred in one subject and 15.8 per cent. in two subjects. Of the 349 students who sat for the Intermediate 45 per cent. passed, 31.2 per cent. failed and 23.8 per cent. were referred. Dr. Dunlop attended on six occasions during 1957 the examinations held in Scotland.

NEWS IN BRIEF

STOCK rooms were destroyed in a recent fire at the Stokes Croft pharmacy of Hodders, Ltd., Bristol.

FOWL typhoid killed hundreds of birds in Derbyshire recently. Neighbouring counties are watching the outbreak in view of the highly contagious nature of the disease.

THE General Dental Practitioners' Association, in a memorandum to the Royal Commission on pay, claim that members' earnings have dropped by one-third since 1948.

SAID to have issued ten National Health Service prescriptions in twelve days to a private patient, a doctor was censured and had amounts of £100 and £10 19s. 3d.—the cost of drugs and appliances supplied—withdrawn from his remuneration by Devon and Exeter Executive Council recently, a decision upheld by the Minister of Health.

OFFICERS elected at the annual meeting of the microchemistry group of the Society for Analytical Chemistry, on February 7, were: *Chairman*, Mr. D. F. Phillips; *Vice-chairman*, Mr. F. Holmes; *Treasurer*, Mr. G. Ingram; *Secretary*, Mr. D. W. Wilson, Sir John Cass College, Jewry Street, London, E.C.3.

A THIEF who made chaos of the Princes Street, Bury, Lancs, premises of Mr. Leonard Colman on February 8 "didn't seem to know what to take," said Mr. Colman. "After searching through every drawer of the shop, he settled for the 'patent' medicines in the 'G' drawer." With less uncertainty he took a £15 exposure meter and 30s. in small change.

SENIOR lecturer at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Dr. M. L. Thomson has been appointed to the University Readership in applied physiology tenable at that school. The title of "Professor of Pharmacology in the University of London" has been conferred on Dr. George Brownlee in respect of his post at King's College.

THE Therapeutic Substances (Supply of Substances for Analysis) Regulations, 1958, which came into operation on February 17, free from the restrictions imposed by subsection (1) of section 9 of the Therapeutic Substances Act, 1956, on the sale and supply of substances to which Part II of that Act applies, the sale and supply of therapeutic substances to public analysts, agricultural analysts, sampling officers and certain other persons for the purposes of analysis.

EXISTING facilities for apprenticeship training are inadequate in quantity and, in some cases, in quality as well. The time has come for a fresh look to be taken at some of existing apprenticeship practices if industry is to reap the full benefit from the increase in the number of young people leaving school over the next few years. That is one of the main conclusions of the Report of the National Joint Advisory Council's subcommittee on the Recruitment and Training of Young Workers in Industry which was published on February 19 (H.M. Stationery Office, price 2s. 6d.).

TOPICAL REFLECTIONS

By Xrayser

Idle Thoughts

Jerome K. Jerome, that ardent advocate of idleness, once said that he liked work—he could sit and watch it all day. It is evident, from a perusal of your issue of last week, that Jerome lived a little before his time. Had he lived today he would surely have been one of the experts in the subject of work study. In essence, the scheme appears to be a development of a form of time and motion study which was pioneered by the larger American firms, and found its way to this country in due course. The fault with the earlier efforts lay in the fact that the workers were neither considered nor consulted. It is a good thing that several speakers at the work study conference reported on pp. 185–86 recognised the importance of allaying the fears of those who might feel that the sole purpose of the investigation was to reduce staffs. The older method tended to pick out the best worker from a group and, starting from scratch and under ideal conditions, time the production of one hand-made article. The time thus taken was the factor used to divide the working day, so that a target—an impossible target—was fixed for the good and not-so-good worker alike. Beyond that target lay unattainable bonus. The scheme outlined at the conference appears to be more humanely constructed, and, one would hope, should have a better chance of securing co-operation at all levels. If, as one speaker observed, however, the outcome were a reduction in the numbers employed should production not increase, it would not be popular.

The Small Business

How does work study affect the small retail business? Mr. M. D. H. Ross (manager of a methods study department) said that it was in the small shops that the greatest economy could be made. It was there that the least amount of work study was being done, though it was practical and worth doing. I feel inclined to doubt that statement, for it seems to me that in the smaller unit the owner or manager has his finger nearer the pulse than could possibly be the case in the larger concern. Indeed, from personal experience of a good many years, I can say that I have found inefficiency increase in direct proportion to the size of the firm with which I have transacted business. The fact is that human fallibility enters into every transaction at some point and it has, in my experience, entered more often into the big business than the small, despite elaborate systems designed to obviate error and lack of efficiency. In one week recently I (a) received goods that were neither ordered nor invoiced; and (b) received an invoice for goods neither ordered nor dispatched. Anything that tends to reduce error and consequent unnecessary correspondence should be welcomed.

Branch Representatives' Meeting

The agenda for the Branch Representatives' meeting on May 15 is of interest in that it gives a broad picture of the current difficulties in pharmacy. It is unlikely that all of the motions will secure approval, and one or two, whilst calling for sympathy seem frankly impossible to implement. That from Manchester, for example, which calls for a list of strengths and quantities of Schedule 4 preparations and antibiotics to be dispensed where the strength is not stated by the prescriber, would seem to be foredoomed. Apart from the provisions of the Act itself, there is the danger of the prescriber omitting, as so often happens, the age of a child. Ordinary pharmaceutical practice then demands consultation. As I have said, I have every sympathy with the proposers who realise the time wasted by the omission on the prescriber's part, but I see no short cut in the way suggested. The motion standing in the name of the Blackpool branch is one I would heartily commend. The multitude of preparations of the same composition and of identical strength, masquerading under names that appear to be causing even their authors considerable difficulty, makes it urgently necessary to take steps to overcome a situation which has become quite ludicrous.

EXAMINATION WEAKNESSES ANALYSED

Reports of the Pharmaceutical Society's examiners

THE annual report for 1957 of the Pharmaceutical Society's board of examiners for England and Wales reveals a particular weakness in practical pharmacognosy. In pharmaceuticals, aseptic distribution and the bacteriological exercise are faulted and in pharmaceutical chemistry there is failure to recognise underlying principles in questions.

Qualifying Examination

In pharmacognosy few reached a high standard. Papers were frequently badly written and the English lacked clarity and precision; there was also a tendency to include materials not called for in the questions. In the practical examination few candidates did really well. Recognition of whole drugs showed some improvement on recent years but in questions involving microscopy or chemical tests many obtained poor results through lack of skill and care in experiments. Many reports lacked logical arrangement and clear conclusions.

Analysis of the results of the July examination in pharmaceuticals shows that 23 per cent. of the candidates failed to reach the minimum in theory, 30 per cent. in practical I (dispensing, etc.) and 11 per cent. in practical II (aseptic technique, etc.). Many candidates who passed in theory obtained marks just above pass and their marks in posology contributed to their success. Many candidates who passed in practical received substantial augmentation from the marks scored in prescription reading. Mathematical errors still occurred frequently and it was suggested that students suffering from stress from examination conditions would benefit if trained to write out in full the simplest of proportion calculations. Marks were also lost by candidates' inability to prepare simpler galenicals such as syrup of tolu, solution of chloroxylenol, etc. Comparatively there were fewer failures on account of work in practical II, though about one-quarter of the candidates scored no marks in the aseptic distribution exercise and about one-third scored no marks in the bacteriological exercise. About one-half of the candidates failed to pass in that latter exercise.

The number of good or outstanding theory papers in physiology and pharmacology was small. Lack of originality, as well as of knowledge, was noticeable in questions which required fundamental principles. In addition, the structure of any particular tissue appeared to be completely unrelated to its function. It was disappointing to find that few candidates attempted the question on methonium compounds and tubocurarine. Practical notebooks indicated too much biochemistry and too little pharmacology was being taught. Some candidates had carried out only one practical experiment with mammalian tissues and were not well placed for the practical examination.

The written performance in the pharmaceutical chemistry examination was satisfactory when it was remembered that there was difficulty in covering the

syllabus satisfactorily in two years. A high proportion of papers showed that the writers had a good knowledge of the subject. There was evidence of attempting to memorise answers without real effort to understand the principles. Questions commonly set gained more marks and were much more generally attempted than simple ones involving fundamentals and thought. Equations were avoided. In addition to the loss of marks by that omission, serious errors revealing a lack of knowledge of fundamentals were introduced. A large number of candidates assumed that one molecule of potassium permanganate reacted with one molecule of hydrogen peroxide when explaining the official assay process. A common error was the giving of a complicated and costly synthesis as a usual method of preparation or manufacture of an organic substance. Certain candidates memorised a long synthesis of citric acid from acetylene or acetone as though it were a practicable process of manufacture. Simple calculations were avoided and mathematical formulae, without description and illustration by example, were regarded as explanations of laws of physical chemistry. The quantitative part of the practical work was in general well performed but the qualitative portion was often badly done and responsible for failures. Barium sulphate was set as a single substance for identification, but only a few attempted to determine its nature. There seemed to be something wrong with the balance of the chemical knowledge of some candidates and the board of examiners wonders if teachers were trying to correct it.

While the proportion of candidates who were successful in forensic pharmacy continued to be satisfactory, many obtained few marks in excess of the minimum required for a pass. Few candidates were able to deal clearly and accurately with the legal requirements affecting the supply of different categories of poisons (especially those included in the Fourth Schedule to the Poisons Rules) from public hospitals to out-patients.

Intermediate Examination

In the Intermediate examination results continued to follow much the same pattern as in previous years. In the practical examination there was lack of skill in cutting and mounting sections. There was a strong tendency to draw from memory, and the drawing bore little relation to the object under the microscope. There appeared to be a slight improvement in the quality of the work in zoology.

The general standard of work in chemistry theory was moderate. A welcome sign was the readiness of more candidates to attempt calculations and the greater proportion who answered them correctly. There was no improvement in the methods of describing experimental detail.

The average standard of attainment in the physics theory papers did not show improvement on previous years.

The questions in mechanics were badly answered, few candidates being successful in working out the problems. There was still need for proper tuition in mechanics and for practice in working examples. Parts of the syllabus seemed to have been neglected; the majority of the candidates omitted the electrostatics question. Heat, light and electricity showed up to best advantage. Little improvement occurred in the practical work but there seemed a better appreciation of graphs to represent experimental results. There was room for further improvement in tackling practical problems. A high proportion of candidates submitted a single result when several, under different conditions, would be possible and necessary to obtain an accurate finding. In general candidates did not realise what was entailed in the determination of a physical quantity and, until they did, little improvement in practical work could be expected.

Scotland

A "PLEASING number of excellent theory papers" in pharmaceutical chemistry in the June 1957 Qualifying examination is commented upon by the board of examiners for Scotland in their annual report. The practical examination was less satisfactory. In qualitative work, despite evidence from laboratory books of satisfactory instruction, guess work frequently took the place of systematic examination. Calculation in quantitative work repeatedly showed mistakes in simple arithmetic.

Few candidates obtained good marks in pharmacognosy and the majority who passed did so by a small margin. In the written paper drawings were badly done and few candidates appreciated the need for accurate observation and description of the details in both whole and powdered drugs. There was a lack of knowledge of the microscopical characters of cardamom seed and fennel. A large number of candidates considered that solution of trinitrophenol was used to detect the presence of calcium oxalate. The question on the drying of vegetable drugs was moderately well done, but the information was badly presented. The question on chemical tests demonstrated a lack of fundamental knowledge of the properties of plant constituents. Acacia was said to be dissolved in alcohol prior to testing for oxidase enzyme. There was ignorance of surgical dressings, candidates confused regenerated cellulose with cellulose wadding. In the practical examination, the description of crude drugs showed improvement. Microscopical techniques were still of a low standard. More attention should also be paid to the recognition of commercial samples of crude drugs and to their distinguishing characters.

The standard in the written pharmaceuticals examination was poor with respect to knowledge of the contents of the Pharmacopoeia. There was also a lack of ability to discuss critically the problems set in the questions. Marks

were lost by candidates who did not read the question paper carefully. Many failed to obtain a pass in the question on doses. In the practical examination in dispensing the work was not of a high standard. Errors in calculation were made and dispensed preparations frequently had dirty and badly written labels. In aseptic work the standard was good. Most students however used antiseptics much too freely. Balances were soaked in fluids from cross beam and knife-edges to the base and scale pans were wet at the time of weighing. Candidates often asked for unusual media, in unusual quantities indicating a lack of understanding of the principles of the work.

The standard in the physiology and pharmacology written examination was improved. In the practical, questions requiring a knowledge of biochemistry were usually answered in a satisfactory manner but questions on the cardiovascular, respiratory and nervous systems were not well done. There was almost complete ignorance of the activity of the central nervous system. Most could identify a histological preparation of the cerebellum, but had no idea as to where it was or what it did. In the question on the adrenal cortex, many candidates produced a page of chemical formula of steroid hormones. The candidates' time and energy might have been best employed in becoming acquainted with basic principles. The exercises in experimental physiology and pharmacology were, in most cases, carried out in an unsatisfactory manner.

The general standard of forensic pharmacy had fallen slightly. Many candidates could not differentiate between the requirements of the Dangerous Drugs Regulations and of the Poisons Rules. Specimen labels contained unnecessary wording and marks were lost because candidates failed to read questions carefully. A pass mark was required in both parts of the paper.

In the Intermediate examination in botany many students passed the theory with few marks to spare. Answers to questions on meiosis were, generally, inadequate. Many students discussed certain stages of meiosis but had little knowledge of the reduction and division mechanism of the chromosomes. For many the practical examination was the more difficult. Some of the anatomical sections were well prepared, but the majority of students showed inadequate practical ability in the cutting and mounting of the sections. Many candidates were content merely to give the specimen a name but ignored the labelling and interpretation of the section. A lack of understanding of floral morphology was revealed.

More Time on Essentials

The comment on the zoology papers was that if more time were spent in studying the essentials of biological phenomena biology would have more meaning in subsequent years. The appearance of the malaria parasite under oil immersion objective was important to the clinical worker making a diagnosis, but, biologically, the menace of malaria lay in its persistent asexual reproduction in blood and tissues. Laboratory notebooks from certain

schools showed consistent work was being done to a high and constantly checked standard. Other notebooks barely covered the practical syllabus and appeared to be copied from wall diagrams. Some double-stained preparations of muscle and cartilage carried out with haematoxylin and eosin were most effective.

In the July Chemistry examination the percentage of candidates attaining the pass level was higher than in recent years; but in the other examinations few candidates who were re-sitting appeared to benefit from further study. There was an improvement in the answers to the numerical problems illustrating fundamental principles although many candidates spent so much time on those problems that the answers to other questions were abbrevi-

ated. Volumetric analysis was well done, with good reports of procedure and calculations. Qualitative analysis was less satisfactory, the approach being much more hurried and illogical with no correlation of the relevant observations. Reports such as "CO₂ given off, . . carb.", without any mention of acid treatment or confirmation could not receive full marks.

In the physics paper there was a gratifying readiness to tackle the problem type of question. Weakness in the use of logarithms was again manifest. Electricity was the weakest section of the syllabus. In the practical examination, there was still careless and slipshod work. Candidate should check readings and calculations. Experiments involving an optical bench appeared to present the most difficulty.

SCOTTISH DEPARTMENT EXECUTIVE

"Rush" protest on draft regulations

THE Executive of the Scottish Department of the Pharmaceutical Society at its meeting in Edinburgh on January 22 agreed to submit their recommendations on the draft regulations for the Pharmaceutical Chemist qualifying examination to the Society's Council. MR. C. G. DRUMMOND protested strongly at the short time given to the Executive to discuss the draft regulations.

Public Relations

Dr. D. McCall was congratulated on his letters which had been published in *The Scotsman* in reply to public criticisms of the new entrance requirements for pharmacy (see C. & D., January 25, p. 85). A circular describing the new entrance requirements as they affected Scottish students, it was reported, had been distributed to senior secondary schools and youth employment officers in Scotland. Mr. F. Hepburn said that consideration should be given, when preparing a new booklet or pamphlet on "Pharmacy as a Career" to making it attractive to pupils of secondary schools and to ensure that careers masters would have those for distribution. Mr. A. Gauld suggested that careers masters should be asked to confer with members of the Executive, and Miss E. M. Jenkins thought meetings with careers masters should be held in the smaller towns.

It was reported that a meeting of the Scottish History of Pharmacy Committee had been held on December 18, 1957. Mr. Drummond and Mr. Patterson were to prepare a report on the Fochabers Papers, photographic copies of which were received from London. The Kinross papers were to be mounted for exhibition and a report on them, including photo copies, sent to the Society's journal. Sir John Mackay Thomson, grandson of John Mackay, first secretary of the Society, had presented reprints of papers written by John Mackay. A prescription book dated 1874-1876 relating to the Kelso district had been presented by Mr. H. T. Thomas. Three candidates were interviewed for appointment to the post of pharmacist at the Scottish Department. It was agreed that the post should be offered to Mr. John

Lyall, Rowandean, Fauldhouse, West Lothian. Since the previous meeting thirty-one students had been registered in Scotland, making a total for 1957 of seventy-three.

MR. J. B. GROSSET (chairman) made reference to the fact that that was the last Executive meeting at which Dr. McCall would be in attendance as resident secretary owing to his impending retiral in April. He would be greatly missed for his ready help and guidance on all pharmaceutical problems, and the chairman hoped that, in spite of his many activities, he would still be available to give his philosophy and help. DR. MCCALL said it had been a very great pleasure to have been Resident Secretary and Secretary of the Standing Committee through the strenuous years that had passed. He hoped that he could continue to be of service to pharmacy by carrying on his membership of the Scottish Committee on Prescribing Costs and the Cohen Committee. He believed that Dr. Macmorran with his training and his native ability would not require to call on him for help or information, but if ever the occasion arose he would consider it as a great compliment to be asked to help.

DR. MCCALL said that he had been asked to make certain arrangements for the visit of members of the Franco-British Pharmaceutical Commission to a congress in Peebles Hydro in June 1958 and for a tour of Scotland to be arranged for the French visitors. It was agreed that office facilities should be available at the Society's house.

Reports on the Intermediate and Qualifying examinations (see p. 196) held in December 1957/January 1958 were circulated at table. It was noted that the percentage pass figures showed an improvement in both examinations compared with the corresponding examinations last Christmas.

N.H.S. ESTIMATES

REVISED ESTIMATES 1956-57

In ENGLAND during September 1957, 17,557,678 prescriptions (11,519,747) forms were dispensed at total cost of £4,971,754. Average cost per prescription was 67'96d.

DANGEROUS DRUGS IN HOSPITALS

Subcommittee suggests ways of improving control

NEARLY forty suggestions for the improvement of the control of Dangerous Drugs and poisons in hospitals are made in a report by a joint subcommittee of the Standing Medical, Nursing and Pharmaceutical Advisory Committees of the Central Health Services Council published on February 18. Mr. Derek Walker-Smith (Minister of Health) has commended the suggestions to hospital authorities in England and Wales and has asked that, as circumstances permit, they shall be put into effect generally throughout the hospital service.

Standard System "Desirable"

The subcommittee expresses the view that it is "unquestionably desirable" to adopt "a standard system for determining the responsibility for the control and issue of Dangerous Drugs and scheduled poisons in hospitals."

In that connection the pharmacist ("normally the only person on the staff who has a detailed knowledge of the statutory requirements") should play a major part in promoting safety. His functions, however, the committee feel, should be almost entirely advisory and he should not be asked to assume responsibility once the drugs have left his hands. That view was taken because the pharmacist had few statutory duties that did not apply equally to many other members of the hospital staff. Most hospitals had supplemented the statutory requirements by additional rules and in some the pharmacist was required to check the stock against a record of doses given. The committee agreed with the need for a check of stock but recommended that the ward sister, as a person legally authorised to possess and administer Dangerous Drugs, should be responsible for balancing her stock, and that the matron as head of the nursing staff should be responsible for seeing that that was done, just as the chief pharmacist was responsible for the stock in the pharmacy department.

Though the person required under the Poisons Rules to inspect ward cupboards at least every three months could be a pharmacist or a person appointed by the hospital governing body the committee recommended that the person should always be a pharmacist and that the matron should always be furnished with a report of his findings. They considered routine inspection to be an important part of the pharmacist's duties. Not only could he ensure that the ward cupboards themselves were properly kept, but there was an opportunity for the sister to obtain advice on many matters concerning the drugs she had to store and administer, and generally for good relations between the ward and the pharmaceutical department to be fostered. They agreed with the comments of the Linstead Committee on the value of a close relationship between the pharmacist and the ward sister, which had a direct effect on the standard of care of drugs in the ward. The inspection was important in maintaining such a relationship. The Poisons Rules re-

quired only that all places where poisons were kept in the wards and departments should be inspected. The pharmacist should, in addition, check the condition of the cupboard and its locks, confirm that it was being used only for the types of drugs intended, though he could not be expected to check that the actual contents of the bottles corresponded with their labels and, at the same time, inspect the other medicine cupboards and give the sister any advice necessary on the proper storage or rejection of their contents. He could not be expected to attempt a detailed check of the current level of Dangerous Drugs stocks against the Dangerous Drugs record book.

The advice of the Linstead Committee that no hospital should be entirely without the services of a pharmacist, was strongly endorsed. Even if the pharmacist could only visit the hospital infrequently his visit could make a great difference to the standard of care exercised in the hospital, and when a problem did arise the hospital knew where to turn for advice. Groups including both large and small hospitals had mostly already implemented the Linstead Committee's recommendations, by allowing the hospitals which already employed a pharmacist to act as "parents" to the smaller units. The groups which had lagged behind were those where none of the hospitals was large enough to have employed a pharmacist, and some of the mental and mental deficiency hospitals. In some cases the authority was ready to engage one but the difficulty was the shortage of applicants. Such groups would no doubt bear in mind the Linstead Committee's suggestion that in isolated districts a local retail pharmacist might be attached to the hospital.

Pharmacist's Specific Responsibilities

The first of the pharmacist's specific responsibilities was the ordering of drugs. In some hospitals the Supplies Officer not only ordered medicines, including poisons, but received and stored the medicines as well. That was a contravention of the Poisons Rules; the Supplies Officer should not store poisons nor order or store Dangerous Drugs. In view of the technical points involved the committee thought that the purchasing of medicines and poisons should always be the responsibility of the pharmacist. That did not rule out the recording of transactions in the Supplies Officer's department, nor, of course, the Supplies Officer advising on the wording of contracts; but the pharmacist should be responsible for the ordering and also the storage. Where the pharmacist was employed only part-time, packages arriving while the pharmaceutical department was closed should be delivered to a designated person who would generally be the matron.

No one should have access to the Dangerous Drugs cupboard — a safe, might be preferable, the report states — but the pharmacist. If necessary an emergency supply of Dangerous Drugs could be kept in an ordinary locked

cupboard for use by medical staff but any such scheme should be proof against abuse. A uniform system for use by wards and departments in ordering Dangerous Drugs is recommended, and model forms are given. The system, it is stated, should be one which involves balancing of receipts against outgoings so that a loss was automatically brought to notice.

Disposal of Surplus Narcotics

The disposal of unwanted Dangerous Drugs from the wards should be done in the pharmaceutical department in the presence of a witness and appropriate entries made in the Ward Dangerous Drugs record book. When a larger quantity had to be destroyed the hospital pharmacist should apply to the Home Office enclosing a detailed list of the drugs to be destroyed. The Home Office would normally authorise destruction on condition that the destruction was witnessed by a responsible officer, who should not be a member of the pharmaceutical staff, and that they were notified when destruction had been completed and appropriate records made. The committee had had evidence of large quantities of old Dangerous Drugs which had been left in odd corners of small hospitals simply because the people concerned did not know how to dispose of them.

Hospital authorities are urged to consult the police whenever they have grounds for suspecting that one of their staff is misusing or misappropriating Dangerous Drugs. Sometimes the main desire appears to have been to avoid unpleasantness but an informal inquiry, the report states, is not in the interest of the service or the addict.

Among recommendations was one that the abbreviations "P.R.N." or "S.O.S." should not be used but that directions should be written in English. Another urged the use of standard wording in labelling. Further recommendations were that each ward unit should have a separate cupboard for each of the following: Dangerous Drugs; Schedule I poisons; other medicines, reagents; and for disinfectants and cleaning materials; that Schedule I poison cupboards, should contain only Schedule I poisons and other substances marked by the pharmacist "store in Schedule I poisons cupboard"; that bottles containing tablets not intended for oral or parenteral administration should be fluted vertically with ribs or grooves recognisable by touch; that bottles containing liquid preparations not intended for oral or parenteral administration should be similarly fluted, and that the hospital pharmacist or consultant should have discretion to decide whether a new experimental drug should be treated as Schedule I.

Members of the committee included Messrs. J. B. Lloyd (pharmacist, Manchester Royal Infirmary), W. Trillwood (pharmacist, United Oxford Hospitals) and J. H. Wood (pharmacist, Royal Marsden Hospital). The Report is obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, price 2s.

DEATHS

ALLAN.—At Glasgow infirmary annexe on February 13, Mr. James Allan, M.P.S., 5 Skirving Street, Glasgow, S.1. Mr. Allan qualified in 1924.

BARKER.—At the Peace Memorial Hospital, Watford, Herts, on February 17, Mr. Donald William Elsom Barker, M.P.S., Watford Road, Croxley Green. As recently as February 5 Mr. Barker was presented with a gold-plated clock, with barometer and thermometer, to mark the occasion of his retirement in 1957 as chairman of the Hertfordshire Pharmaceutical Committee of which he was a founder member and secretary for a period of twenty-five years from its inception in 1912. Mr. Barker was for many years proprietor of E. M. & M. T. Chater, Ltd., Watford. He was apprenticed with his father in Fulham before qualifying in 1903.

CLARKE.—Recently, Mr. Henry Pitman Clarke, M.P.S., 30 Fifth Avenue, Lancing, Sussex. Mr. Clarke qualified in 1899.

COLLYER.—At Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, on February 14, Mr. Arthur George Collyer, M.P.S., 96 Marchmont Road, Edinburgh, 9. Mr. Collyer qualified in 1922.

COOMBS.—On January 23, Mr. Charles Hugh Coombs, M.P.S., 70 Warwick Road, London, S.W.5, aged sixty-three.

CUNNINGHAM.—On January 28, Mr. William Cunningham, M.P.S., 8 Dundee Street, Carnoustie, Angus, aged sixty.

EDWARDS.—On January 25, Mr. Lewis Edwards, M.P.S., Pintre Clawdd, Ruabon. Mr. Edwards qualified in 1896.

ELLISON.—On January 22, Mr. Frank Ellison, M.P.S., 54 Ridley Avenue, Acklam, Middlesbrough, Yorks, aged sixty-three.

ETCHELLS.—On January 25, Mr. George Llewelyn Etchells, M.P.S., 242 Headfield Road, Thornhill Lees, Dewsbury, Yorks, aged seventy-two.

FORSTER.—On February 14, after a long illness, Mr. James Forster, joint managing director of Felling Zinc Oxide Co., Ltd., Gateshead, 10.

FRASER.—At 8 Niddrie Square, Glasgow, on February 15, Mr. John Alexander Fraser, M.P.S. Mr. Fraser, who qualified in 1913, was in business at 183 Eglinton Street, C.5.

FRECK.—Recently, Mr. Albert Vernon Freck, M.P.S., 67 Drews Lane, Ward End, Birmingham, 8. Mr. Freck qualified in 1934.

GORDON.—On January 30, Mr. Alexander Smith Gordon, M.P.S., 7 Holmwood Terrace, Cyncoed, Cardiff, aged sixty-three. Mr. Gordon was in business in Cardiff for thirty-seven years.

GRANT.—On January 23, Mr. Alexander Grant, M.P.S., 45 Green Lane, Newby, Scarborough, aged sixty-three.

HEATON.—On February 2, Mr. Norman Heaton, M.P.S., 12 Albert Road, Levenshulme, Manchester, 19. Mr. Heaton qualified in 1928.

HUTCHEON.—On January 27, Mr. James Hutcheon, M.P.S., 15 Berceau Walk, Watford, Herts, aged seventy-six. Mr. Hutcheon qualified in 1903 at Edinburgh.

LIGHTFOOT.—Recently, Mr. H. Lightfoot, formerly export director of Stevenson & Howell, Ltd., Southwark Street, London, S.E.1, for thirty-seven years. Mr. Lightfoot retired in 1953 after fifty-four years with the company.

Mr. S. G. Lane writes: Mr. Lightfoot will be remembered with esteem by many friends in the trade both at home and overseas. . . . Unfortunately his retirement had been marred by ill-health causing a break with many associates who appreciated his great and endearing qualities.

RILEY.—On January 24, Mr. Lawrence Joseph Riley, M.P.S., 46 Newbury Road, Lytham St. Annes, Lancs. Mr. Riley qualified in 1936.

SMITH.—Recently, Mr. Harold Smith, M.P.S., 87 High Street, Clay Cross, aged seventy-nine. Mr. Smith until his retirement a few years ago, carried on business as a chemist and optician at Clay Cross. It was one of the oldest businesses in the town, and was formerly owned by Mr. Smith's father.

TIMMINS.—On January 19, Mr. Albert Timmins, M.P.S., 9 Clarkson Street, Worsboro Dale, Barnsley, Yorks, aged ninety. Mr. Timmins was in business in Caistor before moving to West Hartlepool, where he was in business for twenty-five years. Later he went to Barnsley, eventually buying a business there. Mr. Timmins retired in 1950 and did locum work until 1957.

WALKER.—On January 23, Mr. George Wright Walker, M.P.S., Ellerue, Old Brechin Road, Forfar, Angus. Mr. Walker qualified in 1907.

WILSON.—At Leyland's Farm, Broadbottom, Ches, on February 12, Mr. William Wilson, F.P.S., Trafalgar Road, Wigan. Mr. Wilson was for many years in business in Wigan, and at one time had three pharmacies in the town. In the 1930's he obtained an air pilot's certificate at the age of fifty-two.

PERSONALITIES

MISS CHRISTINE WOODWARD, the pharmacy student who was recently trapped in a Yorkshire pot-hole for nearly fifty-seven hours, was the subject of a whole-page personality article in *Woman*, February 8.

ALDERMAN R. M. HOWELL, 80 Holton Road, Barry, Glam, a member of the Barry Council since 1947, has been nominated mayor-elect in succession to alderman Mrs. Mary Holland. Mr. Howell, a native of Bridgend, has been for many years the proprietor of a pharmacy in Barry.

MR. J. STANDRING, who is retiring after more than thirty years as a branch manager of Boots, Ltd., 34 Fore Street, Bridgwater, Somerset, was presented with an artist's colour box, electric shaver, home-workshop kit, leather dispatch case and fitted writing case at a dinner held in his honour recently. Among those present were Mr.

W. G. Latham (territorial general manager, Boots, Ltd.), and branch managers from Weston-super-Mare, Burnham-on-Sea, Ilminster, Taunton and Axminster.

MR. S. L. WAIDE, who has been appointed a member of the board.

Newton, Chambers & Co., Ltd., Thorncliffe, Sheffield, joined the company as a local director and general manager of the chemicals division in July 1955. Since September 1956 he has been assistant managing director in complete charge of the division. Before joining Messrs. Newton, Chambers he was works director with T. J. Smith & Nephew, Ltd. As a young man Mr. Waide was an outstanding athlete, in 1932 gaining his Rugby Blue at Oxford, and was capped five times for Ireland.



LEGAL REPORT

Injunction to Stop Price Cutting

IN the Chancery Division of the High Court, London, on February 4, Mr. Justice Wynn-Parry had before him a motion in an action by Cadbury Bros., Ltd., for an injunction to restrain Mr. H. Donner, The Avenue, London, N.W.6, from reselling any goods mentioned in the price list of the plaintiffs (which were sold by the plaintiffs subject to a condition as to the price at which they might be resold) at a price lower than that fixed by the condition. Mr. John Arnold, for the plaintiffs, said the action was for an injunction as to resale prices under the provisions of the Restrictive Practices Act, 1956, and the motion, in effect, asked for a limited injunction until the trial. The parties, however, had come to terms in the sense that the defendant was willing to treat the motion as the trial of the action and submit to a perpetual injunction in the terms of the injunction claimed by the writ. He would also pay the agreed nominal sum of £1 as damages and the costs of the action. His Lordship made an order as agreed.

BUSINESS CHANGES

F. W. BERK & CO., LTD., are removing to Berk House (P.O. Box 500), Portman Square, London, W.1, on March 1 (telephone: Hunter 6688).

ANTOINE CHRIS, LTD., are transferring their London sales office to Bridge House, Tadworth, Surrey, on March 1.

Appointments

CYCLO CHEMICALS, LTD., 376 Strand, London, W.C.2, have appointed Mr. D. Bass, B.Sc., their United Kingdom sales manager.

TRUFOOD, LTD., 113 Newington Causeway, London, S.E.1, have appointed Mr. R. B. Douglas their representative for South-west England and Mr. B. R. Ware for South Wales.

COMPANY NEWS

ANTOINE CHRIS, LTD. — Mr. John C. Meredith has been appointed to the board as sales director.

NEWTON, CHAMBERS & CO., LTD. — Mr. S. L. Waide has been appointed to the board.

Last year's figures in parentheses

BOMANS CHEMICALS LTD. — Net profit for year ended October 31, 1957 is £18,536 (£16,622) and dividend 10 per cent. (same).

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR CO. (United States). — Net earnings for the past year work out at \$25,900,000 (compared with \$31,544,304). Dividend remains at \$2.25 a share.

IDRIS, LTD. — Group profit for year ended October 31, 1957, was £103,504 (£99,470); income and profits taxes, £24,934 (£29,381) and net profit £29,627 (£30,461). Dividend 12 per cent. (same).

NEGRETTI & ZAMBRA, LTD. — Net profit for year to September 30, 1957, is £267,869 (£260,258) before tax of £126,031 (£131,405). Final dividend 11 per cent. (same), making 15 per cent. (same).

HILGER & WATTS, LTD. — Ordinary dividend for the year ended September 30, 1957, is 13 per cent. with a final payment of 10 per cent. Group profits are £181,062 (£123,479), after providing £45,283 (£41,673) for depreciation. Tax £93,372 (£71,897); net profits, £87,690 (£51,582).

BOOTS PURE DRUG CO., LTD. — The directors announce that, on the basis of an independent valuation, the value of the freehold and long leasehold properties belonging to the group shows an increase of at least £10 millions compared with the net balance-sheet values. The final figures are being announced as soon as the detailed work arising out of the valuation has been completed.

SOUTHALLS (BIRMINGHAM), LTD. — Net profits for 1957 were £63,594 (£100,841) after tax of £52,000 (£95,500). The merger offer by Smith & Nephew Associated Companies, Ltd. is at present in the hands of stockholders. The directors do not propose to call the annual meeting until it is known whether or not the offer will be declared unconditional. In the circumstances no provision has been made for a final dividend.

HICKSON & WELCH (HOLDINGS), LTD. — Group sales and services increased by 21 per cent. in the year to September 30, 1957, according to the chairman (Mr. B. Hickson) in his report with the accounts. The present order position is in a healthy state, and Mr. Hickson looks forward to results comparable with those of 1956-57, and the maintenance of dividends. Group trading net profit increased from £202,612 to £251,397.

ILFORD LTD. — A final dividend of 11 per cent. (10 per cent.) to make 16 per cent. for the year to October 31, 1957 (15 per cent.) is declared. A year ago, however, £150,000 over-provided tax provision was released and a special bonus of 2½ per cent. paid as

part distribution. The company's turnover during 1956-57 again constituted a record and the parent's profit, before tax, is £1,730,272 (£1,615,374), and net profit £897,748 (£718,363) after minority interests.

New Companies

P.C. = Private Company; R.O. = Registered Office

P. & J. CARR (CHEMISTS), LTD. (P.C.). — Capital £2,000. To carry on the business of wholesale or retail consulting chemists, etc. Directors: Jack Carr, M.P.S., and Phyllis Carr. R.O.: 125 Alwoodley Lane, Leeds, 17.

WALLACE & DENSTON, LTD. (P.C.). — Capital £5,000. To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in chemicals, drugs, medicines, etc. Directors: Rosemary Denston, B.Pharm., F.P.S., 27 Chesham Place, London, S.W.1, and Winifred R. Wallace.

SAMPSON (ST. IVES), LTD. (P.C.). — Capital £6,000. To carry on the business of wholesale or retail chemists, etc. Directors: John Gaultier, M.P.S., and Aubrey P. Sampson, M.P.S. (director, A. P. Sampson, Ltd.). R.O.: Market Place, St. Ives, Cornwall.

W. S. BLACK, LTD. (P.C.). — Registered in Dublin. Capital £5,000. To carry on the business of manufacturing and dispensing chemists, etc. Subscribers: William S. Black, M.P.S.I., and Mary E. Black, Mill Street, Monaghan. The first directors are not named.

RENE DE LANDRES, LTD. (P.C.). — Capital £1,000. To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in perfumes, cosmetics, etc. Directors: Rene Moulard and Hugnette A. E. Moulard (directors, Rene of Mayfair, Ltd.). R.O.: 66 South Audley Street, London, W.1.

HUMBER SHIPPING CHEMISTS, LTD. (P.C.). — Capital £500. To supply and maintain medicine chests and first aid cabinets for ships, etc. Directors: Herbert E. Waslin and Harry Stein, M.P.S. Secretary: Leah Stein. R.O.: 319 Hedon Road, Hull.

W. PRICE (CHEMISTS), LTD. (P.C.). — Capital £100. To carry on the business of chemists, druggists and librarians, etc. Subscribers: Woolf Price, F.P.S., and Mrs. Dinah Price. Woolf Price is the first director. R.O.: 142 Walmer Road, London, W.11.

CHEMIPAX, LTD. (P.C.). — Capital £100. To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in plastic containers, etc. Woolf Price, F.P.S., is the first director. R.O.: 19 Gresham Gardens, London, N.W.11.

A. ELDER REED & CO. (SALES), LTD. (P.C.). — Capital £1,000. To take over and carry on the sales and distribution of the products of A. Elder Reed & Co., Ltd., at 103 Battersea High Street, London, S.W.11, etc. Directors: Leslie W. J. Angell, John P. Reed and Harold Matthews (all directors of Latchmere Products, Ltd.).

O. BROOKE CHEMISTS, LTD. (P.C.). — Capital £3,000. To carry on the business of wholesale or retail consulting chemists, etc. Subscribers: Olive Brooke, M.P.S., 30 York Road,

Acomb, York, and Marie I. Knight. The first directors are to be appointed by the subscribers.

ROSSMORE PHARMACY LTD. (P.C.). — Capital £3,000. To acquire the business of a chemist and druggist carried on by Reginald H. Jarmin, at Parkstone, etc. Directors: Reginald H. Jarmin, F.P.S., and Bernard W. A. Young. R.O.: 219 Albert Road, Parkstone, Dorset.

T. R. MILLMAN, LTD. (P.C.). — Capital £3,000. To carry on the business of chemists, druggists and librarians, etc. Directors: Thomas R. Millman, M.P.S., Cyril Scott, M.P.S., Doris M. Gigg, Percy N. Hemming and Cyril G. Millman. R.O.: 56 High Street, Egham, Surrey.

J. F. GOOD (CHEMISTS), LTD. (P.C.). — Capital £2,500. To carry on the business of manufacturing, pharmaceutical, analytical, photographic, advising and dispensing chemists, and druggists, etc. Directors: Jack F. Good, M.P.S., and Gertrude J. Good. R.O.: 57 Cloud Hill Road, Bristol, 5.

NORMAN L. BANKS, LTD. (P.C.). — Capital £1,000. To carry on the business of chemists, druggists and librarians, etc. Directors: Norman L. Banks, M.P.S., and Muriel J. Banks. R.O.: London Road, Portsmouth.

JACK POWELL (OLD HILL), LTD. (P.C.). — Capital £10,000. To acquire the business carried on by Frederick J. Powell, M.P.S., 293 Halesowen Road, Old Hill and 118 Colley Gate, Worcester. Directors: Frederick J. Powell and Irene Powell.

J. C. KINGHORN, LTD. (P.C.). — Capital £5,000. To carry on the business of wholesale or retail consulting analytical chemists, etc. Directors: James C. Kinghorn, M.P.S., and Blanche Kinghorn. R.O.: The Pharmacy, Staithe Street, Wells, Norfolk.

R. DAVIDSON (CHEMISTS), LTD. (P.C.). — Capital £5,000. To carry on the business of chemists, druggists and herbalists, etc. Subscribers: John G. Norton, M.P.S., and Benjamin A. George, M.P.S., John G. Norton signs as director. R.O.: 342 Kilburn Road, London, N.W.6.

PETER BRAND (DISPENSING CHEMISTS), LTD. (P.C.). — Capital £100. To carry on the business of manufacturing and dispensing chemists and druggists, etc. Directors: Peter N. Brand, M.P.S., and Ethel Brand. R.O.: 48 The Grove, Christchurch, Hants.

JOHN MCLEOD (COSMETICS) CO., LTD. (P.C.). — Capital £1,000. Directors: Ronald J. M. Burghes (director, Velvet Crepe Paper Co., Ltd.) and Betty L. Burghes. R.O.: 120 Seymour Place, Marylebone, London, W.1.

SWALLOWFIELD AEROSOLS, LTD. (P.C.). — Capital £10,000. To carry on the business of manufacturers, exporters, and vendors of aerosols and allied products, including insecticides, air fresheners, etc. Directors: Leslie Gregory, Richard B. Dawson, John M. Gregory, Peter S. Gregory and Horace R. Mole (all directors, Walter Gregory & Co. Ltd.). R.O.: Swallowfield, Wellington, Somerset.

TRADE NOTES

Re-wrapped. — British Patent Perforated Paper Co., Ltd., Atlas Works, Berkshire Road, Hackney Wick, London, E.9, are issuing their Bronco toilet tissue in a new wrapper in brighter colours.

An Agent in Huddersfield. — Quickfit & Quartz, Ltd., Stone, Staffs, have appointed Ralph Cuthbert, Ltd., Westgate, Huddersfield, an agent and stockist of their interchangeable laboratory glassware.

A Metred Valve for Aerosols. — The Risdon metred valve for aerosols is being marketed on licence in Britain by British Aerosols Corporation, Ltd., Quadrex House, Park Lane, London, W.1, and not as recently stated.

Change of Name. — Abbott Laboratories, Ltd., 3 Wadsworth Road, Perivale, Middlesex, announce that their combination of pentobarbitone and belladonna, which has been marketed under the trade mark Nembu-donna, is being marketed henceforth under the trade mark Nembu-donnal.

Dispensing Packs. — Denver Laboratories, Ltd., 12 Carlisle Road, London, N.W.9, announce that 2-lb. and 5-lb. tins of Antiphlogistine poultice (and veterinary Antiphlogistine) have been accepted as dispensing packs and are exempt from purchase tax when supplied for dispensing purposes only.

Corticosteroid Preparations. — Reprints of the 5-page "Table of Corticosteroid Preparations" first published in the *C. & D. Diary and Year-book*, 1958, including the additions published in the *C. & D.*, January 4, p. 22) and with one or two minor corrections, are obtainable from the Publisher, THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 28 Essex Street, London, W.C.2, price 1s. 3d. each, post free.

Policy Behind New Products. — The introduction of new "ethical" medicinal specialities, including Vandid, asthma 23-D and Rhomex, by Carnegies of Welwyn, Ltd., for distribution by Savory & Moore, Ltd., denotes a change of policy by Messrs. Carnegie. Founded in 1911, the company are well known as manufacturers of chemical and allied products in bulk. They are now expanding into the speciality field.

An Improved Pack. — Biometica, Ltd., 1 Elstree Way, Boreham Wood, Herts (sole agents to chemists for Pinaud, Ltd.), announce that Pinaud Set-Up pre-shave and Pinaud lilac Vegetal after-shave are now being presented in a grip-tight bottle with new economy sprinkler, individually cartoned. The product has been improved by the inclusion of azulene (a concentrate of the constituents of camomile).

Services to Manufacturers. — R. P. Scherer, Ltd., Slough, manufacturers of gelatin capsules, announce two new services to customers. Strip packing is now undertaken for many kinds of tablets and gelatin capsules, and the service is not restricted to those products, for small components of many types may be packed in individual pockets, using bright transparent film or metal foil, which is particularly suitable for humid climates. Liquids,

pastes and creams may also be packed in plastic sachets, while individual-dose sachets may be produced in attractive printed film or foil.

Contents of Detergent Packets. — Thomas Hedley & Co., Ltd., Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 3, point out (in view of recent House of Commons questions suggesting that soap and detergent packets should bear particulars of weight of contents) that their special-offer packets have exactly the same amount of washing product packed into them as have the regular packets. Their view is that weight is not a good indication of the washing potential of the packet because (a) different brands, being differently formulated, have different weights, qualities and efficiencies; and (b) that the weight of any washing product begins to change from the moment it is packed (bar soaps and flakes dry out and lose weight, powdered products, both soaps and detergents, absorb moisture, thereby gaining weight). For that reason the special-offer pack, which is usually disposed of by the dealer within a few days, usually

weighs less than the regular pack, which on average reaches the housewife about sixteen weeks after it has been packed. Messrs. Hedley "have no special feelings" about printing on packets their content weights, but believe that to do so would be misleading rather than helpful.

Bonus Offers

SELTO (EASTBOURNE), LTD., Hampden Park, Eastbourne. Selto dental-salt tooth-powder. Thirteen to doz.

MERCK SHARP & DOHME, LTD., Hoddesdon, Herts. Secrets. Offer of 6 doz. charged as 5½ doz. closes February 28.

BIOMETICA, LTD., 1 Elstree Way, Boreham Wood, Herts. Set-up pre-shave and lilac Vegetal after-shave. Twelve invoiced as eleven.

SMITH & NEPHEW, LTD., Welwyn Garden City, Herts. Nivea products. Stock worth 27s. 6d. added to order for special parcel of Nivea cream value £8 5s.; stock worth 12s. 6d. on every additional order for 50s. worth of assorted Nivea products. Plus 3¼ per cent. on orders value £7 10s. to £15 or 7½ per cent. on orders value £15 and over (both exclusive of purchase tax).

NEW PRODUCTS AND PACKS

A New Counter Line. — Arthur H. Cox, Ltd., Brighton, have added to their range of pharmaceutical products a nasal spray, of which they offer to send a free sample, with descriptive literature and details of trade terms, to any chemist who applies.

Hydrocortisone Intra-articular Injection. — Merck Sharp & Dohme, Ltd., Hoddesdon, Herts, now have available hydrocortone (hydrocortisone) intra-articular injection in 1-ml ampoules (in addition to existing 5-ml ampoule). The new size is issued in box of six ampoules.

Air-foam Foot-pressure Relievers. — Pedair Appliances, Ltd., Hove, Sussex, are marketing a new range of pressure-relieving pads for use by sufferers from corns, bunions, callouses, etc. The pads, in flesh pink, are made of "air foam" and are washable. Each is shaped for its special purpose, with nylon elastic bands on the bunion cushion and "universal" pad. The pack presents the pads one or more (according to size) against a white-on-blue label-card in a transparent wrapper.

Protein-anabolising Hormone. — Lloyd-Hamol, Ltd., 11 Waterloo Place, London, S.W.1, announce the introduction of Anabolex brand androstanolone 17β-ol-3-one, a new protein-anabolising, non-virilising hormone. Anabolex is understood to promote an increase of appetite and subsequent weight gain, to give a sense of well-being, and to result in a return to normal of the serum albumin ratio and an increase in diuresis. The product is issued in tablets each containing 25 mgm. of the compound, and is presented in vials of twenty-five and 100.

For Prolonged Local Action. — The pharmaceuticals division of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., Fulshaw Hall, Wilmslow, Ches, have added to

their range of Hibitane medical products the dihydrochloride of Hibitane brand chlorhexidine. The salt is relatively insoluble, making it useful where prolonged antibacterial action is required locally. The new compound is understood to be especially useful on sensitive tissues and to be relatively non-irritating. Hibitane dihydrochloride may be incorporated into creams, powders, pastes or ointments and may be used with antibiotics or sulphonamides. The standard pack is a bottle of 10 gm. A 100-gm. pack is available for hospitals only.

Antibiotic-sulphonamide Combination. — Abbott Laboratories, Ltd., Wadsworth Road, Perivale, Greenford, Middlesex, have introduced a new medicinal speciality, Filmtab Compocillin-V with sulphas. Each Filmtab contains 125 mgm. (200,000 units) of potassium penicillin V and 167 mgm. each of sulphadiazine, sulphamerazine and sulphamethazine, a combination claimed to provide blood levels of penicillin V well above the minimum inhibitory level of most penicillin-sensitive organisms. It gives effective blood levels of sulphonamides for the inhibition of organisms not sensitive to penicillin but sensitive to the sulphonamides. The packs are bottles of twelve, 100 and 500 Filmtabs.

OVERSEAS VISIT

THREE executives of International Chemical Co., Ltd., Messrs. H. L. Hamerton (sales director), Gordon Rimmer (U.K. advertising manager), and R. Norton (export advertising manager) left London on February 21 for New York. The main purpose of their visit is consultations at the headquarters of American Home Products, Inc., with whom I.C.C. are associated. During their stay they will study American techniques in marketing, advertising and merchandising.

SHOPFITTING AND DISPLAY

Sales Aids.—James North Distributors, Ltd., 54A Tottenham Court Road, London, W.1, are offering to stockists a counter "dispenser" and a floor unit that hold respectively one dozen and three dozen pairs of Glovelies or Northands protective gauntlets, in return for orders for three dozen and six dozen pairs of gauntlets. The new "dispensers" are designed to give the maximum amount of display to the goods at the same time taking up the minimum amount of floor or counter space and allowing of ease in "dispensing."

Labels for Formulary Mixtures.—A new book of dispensary-bottle labels issued by Thomas Waide & Son, Ltd., Kirkstall Hill, Leeds, 5, is designed to provide pharmacists with a simple method of labelling their stock-bottles of British National Formulary mixtures uniformly. The book includes two stock-bottle labels for each mixture in the British National Formulary. The labels, 1½ in. deep by 2½ in. wide, are issued

in book form, sixteen labels to a page, and are heavily varnished to ensure long life. Official abbreviations are followed exactly, and the labels for children's mixtures are printed (like the children's section of the B.N.F.) on pink paper so as to be readily distinguishable. In addition to the B.N.F. mixtures labels there are a number of spare blank labels (white and pink), labels for solutions, and two pages of useful supplementary labels ("Simplex", "Duplex", "N.F.1955 Formula," etc. Copies of the book may be obtained from Messrs. Waide, price 5s. each (including postage in the United Kingdom).

Variations on a Counter.—A new method of selling counters is claimed to have been devised by Universal Display Fittings Co., Ltd., of 313 Upper Street, London, N.1. The purchaser is being given as wide a choice of colours and materials as possible, at the same time retaining mass production prices. That has been done by providing a basic

specification and price that may be varied in numerous ways. The basic counter has a polished sapele or oak top that may be altered at the time of ordering to Formica or Marleyfilm or other alternative finishes. The sides and front surround are ebonised, and the front panel, although provided with a leather-cloth on the basic unit, may be supplied in Formica, pegboard or ¼-in. plate glass. Additional panels may be provided separately where the purchaser wishes to replace the original panel. Basic units are 3 ft. high, 4 ft. long, with open back. They may be ordered up to 6 ft. long with *pro rata* increases in price. Rear doors may be fitted in glass or plywood and special drawer- or tray-units may be installed for storage or display. Details of prices, variations and colour combinations, together with order form, are shown on an illustrated leaflet ("U-Plan Counters") that is available on request from the manufacturers at the above address.

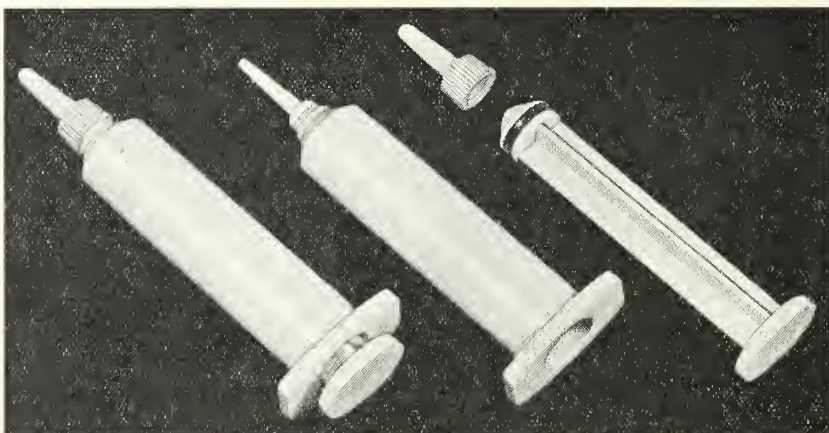
VETERINARY TRADE NOTES

Caponisation "Gun."—E. R. Squibb & Sons, Ltd., 17 Old Bond Street, London, W.1, claim that with their Vet-Jecta implanter the chemical caponisation of poultry is more quickly accomplished than by any other means. In appearance resembling a large automatic pistol, the Vet-Jecta gun takes a cartridge that provides fifty doses. The speed of action is said to be five to six times as fast as any other method. The implanter is designed for use with cartridges of Vet-Nutri, a paste presentation of implantation drugs that is claimed to ensure full utilisation of all the hormone over a suitable period of time, without causing cyst formation or retention of the unused hormone. The cartridges used are four main types. All include a combination of oestrogens in controlled quantities. The Vet-Nutri 4M cartridge is designed for small chickens; the 5M for use with ducks and turkeys. For birds to be



marketed at over 3 lb. weight the 6M, and to counteract broodiness without recourse to the "broody coop" method, the No. 7, are available.

Plastic Veterinary Syringe.—Flexile Metal Co., Ltd., Bessemer Drive, Stevenage, Herts, announce the introduction of a new plastic syringe for the application of medicaments into the teats and udders of animals. Hitherto medication of an udder by means of an ointment or cream has



been by the use of a metal collapsible tube fitted with an intramammary nozzle. After extensive field trials in America, plastic intramammary syringes were widely adopted for treating livestock. The Flexile syringe is claimed the first on the British market. The syringe enables an operator to apply a stronger and more positive pressure when injecting the medication into the udder than is possible with a conventional collapsible tube. The greater ease of operating the syringe is especially useful when the procedure has to be carried out under difficult conditions that arise on the farm. The syringe nozzle is longer than those normally fitted to collapsible tubes. It enables the contents of the syringe to be passed beyond the sphincter well into the udder tissue. Another outstanding advantage of the plastic syringe is that it allows a liquid preparation to be injected, and the strong pressure the design of the syringe enables the operator to apply ensures that the liquid is injected as a spray, penetrating deeply into the udder. When the syringe nozzle is withdrawn, the liquid slowly trickles down the

teat of the udder, adequately covering the membrane surfaces. In that way treatment is thorough. In cost the plastic syringe is slightly dearer than a collapsible tube, and requires a larger package. Against that, often only one application is required instead of the two or more applications frequently necessary by the collapsible-tube method. The syringe may be filled on a standard tube-filling machine and is sealed by inserting the plunger, ensuring sterility. It is normally in white polythene, with plunger of white polystyrene and polythene snap-on-cap fitting tightly over the nozzle to give a perfect seal yet easily removed when required. To point the barrel of the syringe is not practicable, but it may be labelled, or the contents may be identified on the outer package. To special order the syringes may also be obtained in distinctive colours. Trial samples have already been distributed to veterinary surgeons and pharmaceutical manufacturers. Other possible users may order small-scale quantities for field trials, together with full information about the syringes, from the manufacturers.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND

Monthly meeting of Council

AN important report on the financial position of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland was made by Mr. M. Costello (treasurer) to a meeting of the Society's Council held in Dublin on February 11. At the same meeting the Council decided to hold additional examinations for pre-1952 candidates taking their licentiates.

Mr. M. Power (president) was in the chair. Also present were Messrs. H. P. Corrigan (vice-president), M. Costello (treasurer), G. C. O'Neill, J. Gleeson, F. Loughman, T.D., T. R. Miller, F. J. Robinson, P. A. Brady, T.D., C. J. Cremen, Alderman M. L. Cashman, K. Banks, M. Broderick, J. P. Kissane, A. A. Toher, D. J. Kennelly, and Miss L. Cunniffe. Mr. J. G. Coleman, B.L. (registrar), was in attendance. Apologies for absence were received from Mr. V. G. McElwee and Mr. J. J. O'Regan.

Before the business on the agenda was taken, THE PRESIDENT said it was his sad duty to have to refer to the recent death of Mr. Charles E. Moss, Belfast. Mr. Moss was well known to members of the Council who had travelled to Belfast to attend pharmaceutical functions there, and the news of his death came as sad intelligence to them all. He moved that the deep sympathy of the Council be extended to Mrs. Moss and family, and also to the president and Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland on the great loss they had sustained by the tragic death of a valuable honorary officer of their Society. The motion was seconded by MR. CORRIGAN, and passed in silence, all members standing.

Public Dispensaries

THE PRESIDENT reported that a meeting had been held the previous evening of the Joint Committee of the Society and the Irish Drug Association to examine the subject of public dispensaries, and the formulation of a proposal that pharmacies should carry on the medicinal services provided by the dispensaries. It was agreed that a further meeting of the Joint Committee should be held on March 11 when additional data would be available.

In connection with the proposed new Pharmacy Bill, the secretary to the Minister for Health wrote: "I am to state that the preparation of the Bill is continuing but that the proposals made by the Society for the restriction of the right of registration of licentiates of the Apothecaries Hall, and the termination of the right of certain medical practitioners to keep open shop for the sale of poisons, necessarily involve consultation with those bodies which will be affected by the proposals. This aspect of the matter is being pursued and as soon as it is resolved it is hoped to proceed rapidly with the drafting of the legislation."

MR. KENNELLY: "Could we not let the Department know that there are other points to be raised?" REGISTRAR: "They feel that when those external matters are out of the way they can deal with the other matters." The Department's letter was noted.

Arising from the Schools Committee's report THE PRESIDENT said that the standard of education for students taking the new pharmaceutical assistants' course was equivalent to the standard required for those taking medicine, dentistry, or the veterinary course, which was very high. Those who thought otherwise had not read the new regulations thoroughly.

The following changes of address were notified:—

Mrs. Eileen M. McGuirk, M.P.S.I., to Baltray, Drogheda, co. Louth; Mr. Thomas A. Bluett, L.P.S.I., to 1 Pearse Street, Clonakilty, co. Cork; Mr. Herbert J. F. Draffin, L.P.S.I., to 1 Wherwell Road, Guildford, Surrey; Mr. John M'Birney Draffin, L.P.S.I., to 5237 Argus Drive, Eagle Rock, Los Angeles, California, U.S.A.; Mr. John J. Donnelly, M.P.S.I., to 42 Harmons-town Road, Artane, Dublin; Mr. Martin Farrell, L.P.S.I., to 30 Parnell Street, Clonmel; Mr. Frederick W. Stewart, L.P.S.I., to 103 Dresden Row, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

The following who submitted marriage certificates were granted changes of name in the Register: Mrs. Josephine B. C. Feehan (née Jones) and Mrs. Nora McCaul (née Kirwan).

Dr. Monica H. T. Mellotte, The Gables, Ardahan, co. Galway, submitted an L.A.H. certificate and was granted registration as a pharmaceutical chemist.

The preliminary registration was notified of Mrs. Joan Madden, Roscrea, co. Tipperary.

The registrar reported on the death of Mr. Matthew McRoberts, L.P.S.I.

Financial Report

MR. COSTELLO, presenting the financial report, stated that in March the Society would have an overdraft of about £5,000 due to the limited income now being derived from examinations. By the autumn he expected that overdraft to have risen to about £10,000, the interest on which would be considerable. Looking around to see where economies could be effected it was impossible to cut on the staff expenditure for the College if the College was to be kept going. A saving could be made by not having a full-time inspector but that would be a backward step. Income could be increased by having compulsory registration under a new Pharmacy Act, but it might take two or three years before any revenue could be had in that way. Financially, the situation was "not so terribly healthy" and that should be made known to members. He believed the day was coming when the Society would have to seek some State aid or grant to carry on the Society's work. The alternative was to increase the existing membership fee of £3 3s. "For every pound spent in the old days the Society is spending £3 10s. today." Overheads were catching up on revenue and something must be done about it. The Council could not just wait for two years until legislation had been passed. If any member of the Council had any suggestions they would be welcome.

MISS CUNNIFFE said the annual subscription of most professional bodies had been raised and it was time the Society's subscription was increased. She did not think members would object to having it increased by two or three guineas. The Council should keep the Society as free from government control as possible. MR. TOHER said he would like to know something about the Society's assets.

MR. COSTELLO said all the good, marketable stocks had been sold and those now held were long-term stocks.

ALDERMAN CASHMAN agreed that the further away the Society kept from State interference the better, but surely the Society should be compensated by the State for the services rendered by the Society's inspector in looking after the enforcement of the poisons laws. The Society carried out certain functions that in other countries were carried out by the State. The Society had a reasonable case in asking for a grant towards those services.

In reply to Mr. O'Neill, THE REGISTRAR stated that the dentists' and veterinary professional bodies received government aid.

MR. MILLER said that the Optical Board had been advanced a sum of money by the Government to set themselves up. If the subscription of members of the Society was increased to say £5 5s. many might decide against paying it.

MR. O'NEILL said that approaching the Government was the last thing he would like to do. It was difficult to see where the solution lay, but perhaps the Society had not moved quickly enough in raising the subscription.

MR. COSTELLO estimated that the deficit this year between income and expenditure would be about £2,000. If the Society disposed of the present long-term securities held, it would receive barely 75 per cent. of their value.

MR. CREMEN said that it was not a question of this year or next, but the whole future of the Society. The treasurer should break down the figures for the next Council meeting. It would be much better if the Council had the whole picture of their income and outgoings.

MR. KISSANE said that he thought the matter was urgent and suggested the setting up of a finance committee.

Decreasing Income

MR. COSTELLO said the income from the schools was £3,493 but with the lower numbers that figure would drop. The sources of income were decreasing while expenditure was going up. It was much more than the question of an overdraft.

MR. LOUGHMAN said the question was whether on the present income the Society would be able to stay in its premises without State assistance. When the headquarters were in Lower Mount Street there seemed to be a substantial balance.

ALDERMAN CASHMAN said he did not feel at all despondent about the situation. The Council underestimated the goodwill of licentiates throughout the country. The Council had built for posterity and the next generation should take part of the responsibility. The existing foundation was something to be proud of, and if in the future the Society could break even on income and expenditure it was not in a bad position at all.

MR. COSTELLO said the real crux was that income was not going to keep within £1,500 of expenditure. About £6,000 was still left in stocks. The overdraft of £10,000 would be at the worst period of the year before revenue came in.

MR. KENNELLY said the schools were the difficulty. If the idea of a pharmaceutical foundation were supported by the ethical houses it would relieve many of the Society's difficulties. The Carnegie Trust gave generous grants to bodies like theirs.

THE PRESIDENT said the whole matter would have to be gone into with the auditors and honorary officers, and have that information for the next meeting. The Society would be "up against it for the next couple of years."

The Council then discussed the question of the final Licentiate examination for pre-1952 candidates which was to be held in July. After a lengthy discussion it was agreed, on the motion of MR. CORRIGAN, seconded by MR. KENNELLY, that the examinations should be extended to July 1959 for students who failed in the examinations held in April or July 1958.

The Licence certificates of the following were signed and sealed: Jane Creedon; M. O'Connor; J. V. Rafferty; M. S. M. McGuinness; N. W. Maslin; R. S. Eakin; P. M. Browne; Catherine Kennedy; Anne F. R. Callanan; A. J. Hallahan; Mary T. O'Boyle; L. Ronaghan; Margaret M. Ryan; M. J. Toomey; Eileen U. Sullivan; Philomena F. Hughes.

Messrs. Patrick Fay, Thomas Walsh and Martin J. Farrell were elected members of the Society.

The following were nominated for membership: John Henaghan, Ellison Street, Castlebar, co. Mayo; Michael Simon McGuinness, The Medical Hall, Main Street, Roscommon; Michael P. McVeigh, c/o McLaughlin's Pharmacy, Carndonagh, co. Donegal; Thomas A. Bluett, 1 Pearse Street, Clonakilty, co. Cork; and Miss K. Martin, Main Street, Swanlinbar, co. Cavan.

At a meeting of the Benevolent Fund Committee held at the close of the Council meeting, grants totalling £56 were passed for payment.

INCREASED sales in the pharmacy departments of a representative 160 British Co-operative societies for a five-week period ended January 4 compared with a similar period in 1956 were: Midland, 13.8 per cent.; Northern, 10 per cent.; North-east, 6.36 per cent.; North-west, 6.91 per cent.; Scottish, 11.16 per cent.; Southern, 10 per cent.; South-west, 10 per cent. and Western, 2.39 per cent.

VETERINARY ABSTRACTS

FOWL TYPHOID VACCINE

HARBOURNE (*Veterinary Record*, 1957, 2, 1102) has investigated and tested a vaccine against fowl typhoid. Earlier investigators had shown that chickens treated with furazolidone failed to achieve satisfactory immunity. In addition, chronic carriers of *Salmonella gallinarum* are not completely cleared of the infection by treatment with the compound. The need, therefore, for a vaccine is established, as the conditions likely to be brought about by furazolidone favour a further outbreak. Two vaccines were prepared from *S. gallinarum* strains and field trials have demonstrated their ability to provide immunity. As a result, it is suggested that vaccination should follow treatment with furazolidone.

TRANQUILLISERS AND MUSCLE RELAXANTS

THERE is already in existence a considerable literature upon the use of chlorpromazine hydrochloride in veterinary work. In a comparatively short paper, Simpson and Reid (*Vet. Rec.*, 1958, 1, 16) deal with its use in ruminants. Dosage at the rate of 500 mgm. per 1,000 lb. of body weight, administered by injection, allowed an animal to be cast within twenty minutes. In the cases quoted the oesophagus was obstructed, with resultant choking. Muscle relaxation was observed, as well as sedation. That represented a distinct advantage in the removal of the offending material. A similar observation (*Veterinary Record*, 1958, 1, 71) in relation to the thoracic oesophagus of an Alsatian dog obstructed by a bone supports the finding of muscle-relaxing as well as sedative action in the drug. An amount of 25 mgm. intravenously provided the conditions for the passage of the bone without further skilled aid. Previously, reports upon the use of 10(N-methyl-3-piperidyl-methyl)-phenothiazine (*Veterinary Record*, 1957, 2, 1114) paid tribute to the value of that substance as a tranquilliser. There would appear to be a considerable variation in the necessary dosage, which is, of course, dictated by the intention and requirements of the veterinary surgeon. The introduction of a succinylcholine derivative as a muscle relaxant is foreshadowed in correspondence (*Veterinary Record*, 1958, 1, 43, and 1, 25). Considerable experience of those compounds has already accumulated in the United States, where they have been available for some time. Administration concurrent with general anaesthesia has facilitated the work of the veterinarian without undue risks to the patient. Physical danger and a certain degree of mental stress have always been associated with the casting of a horse, and therefore the new compound, succinylcholine chloride, intended for issue in this country, will be particularly welcome, as present reports indicate the absence of the unfortunate reactions other derivatives of this compound possess.

FIFTY YEARS AGO A GOVERNMENT BILL

From the C. & D., February 22, 1908

WE are informed on the highest authority that the Earl of Crewe, as Lord President of the Council, will shortly introduce in the House of Lords a Poisons and Pharmacy Bill on behalf of the Government.—THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, February 8 [1908].

WHEREUPON our Bloomsbury brother remarked, a week later, that "the rumours are rather in the nature of sporting guesses," and in the House of Lords on Monday, February 17, the Lord President did exactly as we said on February 8. The entry in the minutes of proceedings stands thus:

19. Poisons and Pharmacy Bill (H.L.)

A Bill to regulate the sale of certain poisonous substances and to amend the Pharmacy Acts—Was presented by the Lord President (E. Crewe); read 1, and to be printed. (No. 16.)

There was no occasion for the apologetic utterance aforesaid. The fact that we "got there first" is of weekly occurrence with the C. & D., but in such vital matters as amendment of the Pharmacy Acts we naturally expect the Pharmaceutical Council to be well informed as to the Government's intentions.



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bodily fatigued post-influenzal patient,
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vitamin B with mineral glycerophosphates
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The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

For Retailer, Wholesaler and Manufacturer

ESTABLISHED 1859

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TELEGRAMS: "CHEMICUS ESTRAND, LONDON"

Poisons Responsibilities of the Hospital Pharmacist

THE hand of the hospital pharmacist has been immeasurably strengthened as a result of a report by the joint subcommittee on the Control of Dangerous Drugs and Poisons in Hospitals which was published recently (see p. 198). In the thirty-seven recommendations of the Committee there are few in which the pharmacist is not mentioned in one way or another, even if only as an interested onlooker ready to proffer advice or instruct in matters forensic.

No hospital, the report declares, should be entirely without the services of a pharmacist. It emphasises, however, that others have statutory obligations in relation to both the Dangerous Drugs and the poisons regulations, and while the pharmacist should play a major part in promoting safety he should not be asked to assume responsibility once the drugs have been issued from his department. Doctors and nurses have been, says the report, told too little during their training about their obligations, and that deficiency should be made good. It was desirable that the pharmacist should show them how their functions under the regulations related to his, and should encourage them to turn to him for advice in matters of doubt. General guidance on the subject of the care of drugs in hospitals has been a long-felt need, and the Committee, in its recommendations, has shown sound judgment in a difficult task. The reason why the need for guidance is so acutely felt at present is largely historical. When, many years before the introduction of the National Health Service, legislation first came to be made on the control of Dangerous Drugs and poisons, the Home Office decided that the various Acts and Regulations should impose the very minimum of control on hospitals, on the ground that the latter were responsible bodies and were better able than the Home Office to decide what system of restriction or control their different circumstances demanded. The discretion entrusted to hospital authorities has rarely been abused, but the number of drugs in common use has enormously increased and almost all forms of treatment are today more elaborate. Those changes affect not only medical and pharmaceutical staffs, but must also be known to and put into practice by the nursing staff. The report indicates the recommended system of control. If adopted throughout the hospital service it would clarify procedure for nursing staffs, benefit the patient, and prevent the few leakages of Dangerous Drugs that occur in hospitals.

Sixpence On

THE additional contribution (sixpence for adult males) which the Chancellor of the Exchequer has announced (see p. 193) as a way of meeting the growing annual bill for the National Health Service is unlikely to cause distress to any but the poorest in the community. As a piece of accountancy it is, in the rather curious phrase used by *The Times*, "not unjustifiable," because, without in reality having any effect on the cost of the Service, it reduces the amount that has to be found for it under the heading of general taxation. It is, in fact, tax in another form. It is in no sense a deterrent to any use of the Service that may be thought unjustifiable or overcostly. That, however, may not cause any anxiety to those who reflect on the poor success of measures applied with a deterrent intention, but which over a long period seem only to have had an inflationary effect. The only way in which the increased contributions could cause a further increase in cost would be that they resulted in the attitude of mind "We're paying more for the Service: we may as well get more out of it," and we do not ourselves believe that that is a likely outcome of the present change of procedure, due to take effect in July.

Advertising Code Modifications

THE Advertising Association has just published a new edition (the fourth) of its British Code of Standards in Relation to the Advertising of Medicines and Treatments. It embodies certain amendments approved by the Association's Code of Standards Committee.

An important change is the exclusion of "baldness" from the list of diseases, illnesses or conditions for which products or treatments may not be advertised. A new paragraph in the section on "general principles" reads as follows:—

Products Offered for Baldness. — No advertisement should claim or imply that the product, medicine or treatment advertised will do more than arrest the loss of hair, but claims to restore lost hair may be permitted provided that they refer only to cases of temporary baldness.

A second change is the inclusion in the same section of a paragraph on haemorrhoids, in which it is recommended that no advertisement should offer products for the treatment of the condition unless they are accompanied by advice to sufferers to consult a doctor.

The only other amendment is a specific exception of athlete's foot from the heading "fungus infections" for which medicines, treatments, products or appliances may not be advertised.

It will thus be seen that, though one of the changes is mildly restrictive, the other two are easements of previously more rigid requirements. Presumably they are based on the presentation by or on behalf of some interested party of new evidence that the conditions were more amenable to treatment than had previously been supposed, and it would surely be helpful, if not to advertisers, then to those engaged in the distribution of the products, to be given some hint of the reason for the change. Certainly no one would wish any erosion of standards without good reason, and most people would agree that the circumstances constituted one of those occasions when justice should be seen to be done, as well as being done.

It is satisfactory that the standards are finding new adherents. Since the third edition was published four years ago approval and support have been forthcoming

from the British and London Poster Advertising Associations, Solus Outdoor Advertising Association and Screen Advertising Association; and the Independent Television Authority has accepted that the code of standards should apply in its entirety to the advertising of medicines and treatments on television. It is a further logical development that the Advertising Association has agreed with the Newspaper Proprietors Association and Newspaper Society that the purpose of the code would be largely frustrated if advertisements for foods, beverages, cosmetics, etc., made claims that would not be permitted in the advertising of medicines and treatments, and that the Association's advertisement investigation department will therefore continue to scrutinise copy for non-medicinal products based on medical or quasi-medical claims; in appropriate cases will seek medical opinion upon them; and, where the claims are found to be unjustified, or where the copy would not be permitted under the code, will recommend that the copy should be amended before acceptance.

Hormones for Animal Feeding

THE extension of hormone administration to cattle, following earlier experience with poultry, has—perhaps inevitably—aroused misgiving in some quarters as to the effects upon public health. A conference in Aberdeen in October 1957 permitted butchers, veterinary surgeons, medical men and members of the public to express their views. Maximum dosage was stated in the *Veterinary Record* (November 23, 1957, p. 1082) to be limited to 60 mgm. of hexoestrol. That was for reasons of the effect of the drug on the appearance of the meat. A trial had shown that two-year-old steers in a three-month period demonstrated a daily weight increase of 0.095 lb. Weight increase in sheep had been associated with lean meat because of a 30 per cent. increase in the ability of the body mechanism to convert food protein into meat protein. The public, represented by the Scottish Housewives Association, were concerned with the effects upon fertility and upon children from long-term administration. Medical authorities had already indicated their view that risks were small, and in support of that belief experiments were quoted that showed that the oestrogen content of muscle tissue from treated animals was less than one part in 140 millions (equivalent to 1 mgm. in 140 lb. of meat). There have been other references to the subject in the veterinary Press. A letter (*Veterinary Record*, December 21, 1957, p. 1444) gave details of current supplemented cattle-feed production in the United States as 7–9 million tons annually, which it was believed provided 10 or 11 mgm. of oestrogenic substances per head per day for more than half of the beef cattle of the whole country. Wide experience of that kind had promoted confidence in the safety of the scheme. A body of opinion exists, however, on this side of the Atlantic which considers that insufficient data is available for a positive decision. A division of the British Veterinary Association has expressed anxiety, and veterinary surgeons with information on untoward effects have been requested to contact the Association's Technical Development Committee. Problems of that type hamper policy formulation, owing to the difficulty of finding indeterminate symptoms that may not exist. The point is demonstrated by the procedure a veterinary surgeon is recommended to follow if forced to advise a farmer that a particular

animal should be sent for emergency slaughter: namely to complete a memo giving along with other details, particulars of any drug that has been recently administered to the animal. Many routine drugs have an influence upon the quality of meat, and their presence might be further detected in the course of cooking (turpentine, chloral hydrate, linseed oil, iodoform pessaries, and a number of others are specifically mentioned). The discretion of the veterinary surgeon is taxed considerably at the present time. Should he in such circumstances mention oestrogens, either administered for weight gain or in higher dosage for specific therapy?

THE 64,000 QUESTION

New wonder medicines

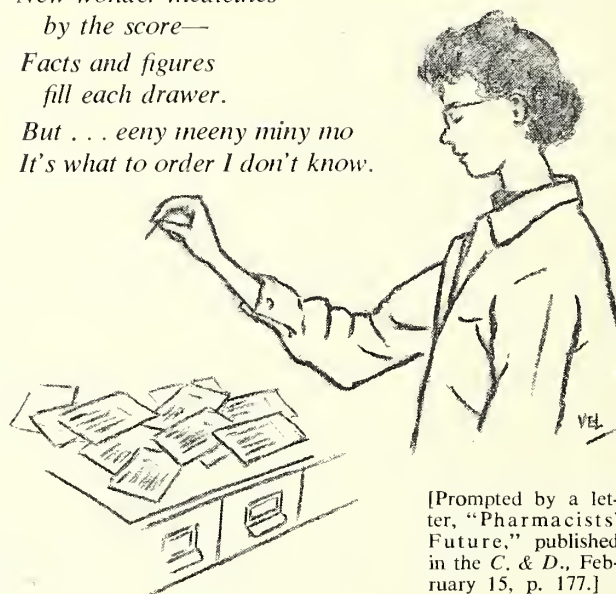
by the score—

Facts and figures

fill each drawer.

But . . . eeny meeny miny mo

It's what to order I don't know.



[Prompted by a letter, "Pharmacists' Future," published in the *C. & D.*, February 15, p. 177.]

Onward from Galen

A CURRENT CAUSERIE

ZEST, energy and imagination are the privileges of students and they are nowadays carrying the extra energy of the traditional apprentice who, it may be remembered, was popularly regarded as moving about his duties to the sound of splintering glass and contents splashed upon floors. Nostalgic backward glances inevitably accompany the mature reader thumbing a students' magazine, and the opportunity recently to stray for a moment into the activities of the Birmingham College of Technology through their publication the *Essence* and of Nottingham University through *Pharmakon*, stirred memories of pencil-chewing to find inspiration for articles that, if not going to shatter the world, were going to establish a reputation. Philosophically speaking, "Aqua Dest." at Nottingham betrays an older if ungrammatical head on young shoulders when he or she says "Adapted at a vast expense, To teach we people to dispense, Of course its' only tempory', For about a half-a-century." Birmingham's Rosemary Whittington shows a comparable disregard of scansion but her droll account of Jim the dogfish demonstrates a sense of fun in rhyme.

A college magazine is also a means of keeping in touch with former students. For the information of any former Nottingham students who may not be on the mailing list of their college, *Pharmakon* costs 2s. 6d. annually (life subscription 63s.) and is obtainable from the Business Manager, Union Room, University of Nottingham. Birmingham's production, the first for two years, and produced in "valuable spare time" under a double change of editorship, is the

last before the department moves from Suffolk Street to Gosta Green. There is no specific offer of copies, but past students are pressed to call at Gosta Green and be shown

the "excellent facilities" there, and if they do they can at least see that they are enrolled for any future editions that may appear.

PHARMACIES OF BRITAIN—67



THE HIGH STREET, SOUTHEM-ON-SEA, PHARMACY OF G. R. DAWSON

The pharmacy of G. R. Dawson, High Street, Southend-on-Sea, now owned by Mr. P. D. Emsley, is unusual inasmuch as it was originally a bank, hence its elaborate doorway and marble columns. Previously the pharmacy had been in another part of the High Street in premises that were demolished under town planning schemes.



A CENTURY OF SURGICAL HOSIERY

Achievements of a Nottingham manufacturer

APIONEER in the manufacture of elastic two-way stretch hosiery this year celebrates the centenary of the founding of the business. In its hundred years' history, E. Sallis, Ltd., Waterford Street, Basford, Nottingham, has suffered at least one setback that might have proved fatal—but close family control has engendered such co-operative spirit among the employees that difficulties have not only been successfully overcome but one in particular has been turned to advantage.

A disastrous fire in 1949 completely destroyed the company's original premises in Waterford Street. Despite the fact that records were kept in a locked safe, all but a few documents were charred beyond legibility. The history of the business in its first fifty years consequently is vague. The founder was a Nottingham businessman, Mr. F. Jennings, and in September 1919 the business was sold to Mr. E. Sallis, sen.

Mr. Sallis had begun his working life as a clerk with the Surgical Hosiery Co., Nottingham, and progressed to the position of company secretary. Just after the turn of the century, when he was about twenty-four, he decided to set up in business for himself. He purchased a hand frame for the making of seamed elastic stockings and, while he worked at the frame, his wife carried out the "end finishing" (i.e., sewing the seams together by hand). Mr. Sallis was soon able to employ a man to assist on another hand frame. The quality of the products ensured a rapid expansion of business. Mr. Sallis was able to buy the business of Saxton & Co., and soon afterwards amalgamated with Woodward & Co., to form Woodward, Saxton & Co. Later the partnership was dissolved, and in September 1919 Mr. Sallis acquired the present business, founded by F. Jennings, which then had about twenty employees. But Mr. Sallis was not finished with Woodward, Saxton & Co. A few years later he obtained complete control of that company, which is today a wholly-owned subsidiary of E. Sallis, Ltd., though still trading under its own name. It produces stockinette bandage (plain and ribbed), for which there is a great demand from hospitals. Indeed, Woodward, Saxton & Co. are one of the largest manufacturers of that product in Britain, manufacturing in all widths from 1 to 12 in.

Formation of the Company

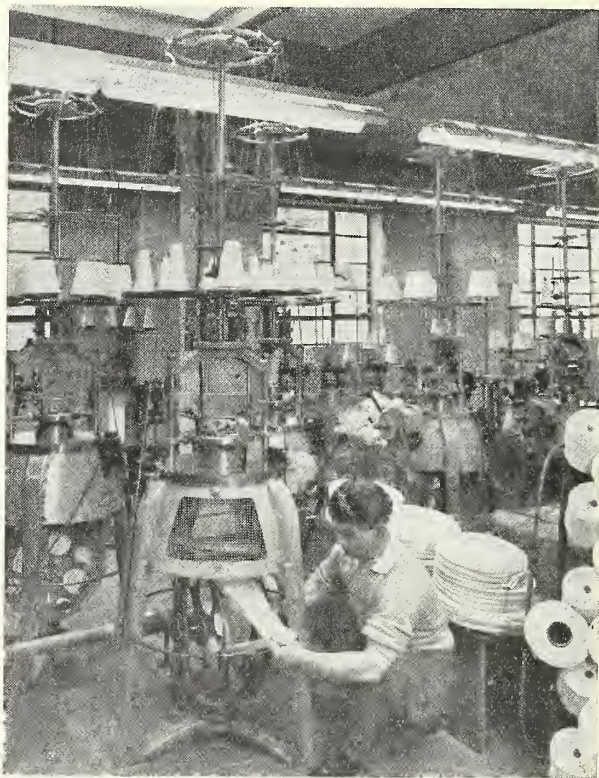
In 1946 Mr. Sallis decided to share his responsibility and the present company was formed. He is its chairman, and the other members of the board are his two sons (Messrs. J. Sallis and E. Sallis, jun.) and Mr. T. E. Smith. All the directors have had a practical grounding in the industry. The managing director is Mr. Jack Sallis who began work in the factory on leaving school. His first job was winding rubber thread (and, he will add, running errands). Mr. E. Sallis, jun. (works director) started working for his father on the hand frames in the factory. Mr. T. E. Smith (sales director) joined the business as sales manager in 1942, and on the formation of the limited company was invited by Mr. Sallis, sen., to join the board of directors. Mr. Smith had already had an experience of the trade covering twenty years.

During the night of October 5, 1949, the Vernon works was completely destroyed by fire. Three of the directors were called out in the night by the police (Mr. E. Sallis, sen., was not available as he was living at Sutton-on-Sea)

and at 8 a.m. the following day workers started arriving, making ultimately quite a crowd of work-people in the street. The three directors went to a neighbouring factory and asked if there was any space available on their premises that could be rented by E. Sallis, Ltd. By good fortune its top-story held only builders' merchants' stock that could be, and was, cleared into the yard to allow Messrs. Sallis to move in. Arrangements for the loan of the space had been completed within half-an-hour! Even residents in Waterford Street offered accommodation in their front rooms for the installation of sewing machines so that production could be restarted. The employees set to work with a will and soon had the rented accommodation ready for the installation of machinery. Then arose the problem of obtaining machines.

Salvaging the Machinery

The company had been one of the first to obtain, immediately after the 1939-45 war, the latest plant from Switzerland for the manufacture of two-way stretch elastic hosiery—orders for the machines having been placed during the war. That machinery was buried beneath the debris of Vernon works, but a start was made on salvage work, machines were dug out, and men immediately started the laborious and delicate task of stripping down the intricate machines for cleaning and repair. A sewing-machine company contacted Messrs. Sallis, offering immediate delivery



Circular knitting machines for the manufacture of stockinette bandage.

of some machines (and that at a time when orders for that type of machinery were taking months to fill and controls were still in force). In the near vicinity of the Vernon Works is situated the Bar-lock Typewriter Co., Ltd., which not only supplied machines to Messrs. Sallis but offered to undertake the typing of any correspondence that the surgical hosiery manufacturers might be unable to cope with. Even rival concerns telephoned or wrote asking if they could be of assistance in providing materials in an effort to get E. Sallis, Ltd., back into production again. A note in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* (October 15, 1949, p. 523) states that E. Sallis, Ltd., "... thank ... trade friends who have offered help."

Thanks to co-operation of employees and others the company was back in production within a week—on a small scale it is true—but nonetheless orders were again being fulfilled. Full production was started only five weeks after the fire! The company remained wholly in its temporary premises for two years and in the year following the fire—1950—accomplished the incredible feat of surpassing production figures of the twelve months before the fire in the Vernon works.

Despite the disruption caused by the fire and the loss of records, the calamity thus proved less disastrous than it might have been. Plans had been in the making for extending the old Vernon works, and the fire made it possible to build a completely new factory on the site of the old premises. Owing to building restrictions at that time, Messrs. Sallis were allowed to erect only a single-story building, which was formally opened in November 1951. It contained the latest machinery available, however, and another story to the premises was added about three years later when conditions were freer. A production section that had remained in the temporary accommodation then moved into the new works.

In building the new Vernon works the opportunity was taken to include a staff canteen, and to provide working conditions of the highest standard. The factory is particularly well situated, backing on to Nottingham's beautiful Vernon Park. Offices and other departments adjoin the production departments, and electrical heating and air-conditioning make for excellent working conditions. A wireless system relays music to the workers. Expansion of the company's trading since the fire continues at such a pace that already, only five years after the completion of the additional story, plans are in hand for a considerable annex on an adjoining site.

An Idea Pays Dividends

When the new building was being planned, provision was made for an engineering section, an act of foresight that has paid handsomely, for the company have been able to build machinery and spare parts to their own specifications and to adapt to their needs other machines that have been imported. They are able to circumvent the difficulty facing some other manufacturers of having to consult outside engineers about the production of prototypes for special jobs, and additionally they enjoy the advantage that, when any problems arise in production, no time is lost in obtaining specialised advice to help solve them.

The company's range of products is wide. The main item is elastic two-way-stretch hosiery for which they are world-famous. Other products (all of which bear the famous brand name, Eesiness) include all varieties of conventional elastic hosiery, abdominal and spinal supports and appliances, elastic band trusses, suspensory bandages, jock straps, athletic slippers, bathing trunks (blanks are made for the hosiery trade), elastic strips, and covered rubber thread.

The earliest elastic hosiery was seamed, and manufactured on hand stocking machines that had been invented in 1589. Though that method of manufacture is obsolete in other types of hosiery, it is still considered the best, and therefore still used for elastic hosiery for the relief of varicose veins. Later, circular knitting machines were introduced that have



Top, Swiss machines being used for the making of two-way stretch elastic hosiery; centre, mills for covering fine rubber thread with nylon or cotton yarn at a speed of 8,000 revs. per minute; bottom, the making-up and finishing room in which are also situated (though not shown) sections engaged in the manufacture of trusses and belts.

a prodigious rate of production of stockings. The perfect-fitting stocking is obtained only by careful measuring of the limb, and providing a uniform pressure throughout the stocking. For that type of stocking the accurate and skilful work achieved with the hand frame cannot be achieved to the same degree with the modern power machine. Seamless elastic hosiery is made on a circular-knitting machine with a device that controls the tension of the rubber thread to obtain the shaping of the stocking; two-way stretch elastic hosiery is knitted with a specially fine yarn.

Recently Messrs. Sallis installed a battery of new high-speed Swiss machines for covering the finest rubber with nylon and cotton yarn.

Messrs. Sallis are also specialists in the production of abdominal and spinal belts and supports, and a priority system is operated for certain classes of belts such as colostomy appliances and sacro-iliac supports that enables orders to be completed within twenty-four hours. Another of the company's major products is elastic band trusses, and a new method of assembly designed by the engineering department

ensures that all the trusses produced are perfectly "angled."

Through Mr. Smith, the company has been well represented in efforts by a committee of the British Standards Institution to standardise surgical trusses. Mr. Smith is there as the official representative of the Surgical Appliance Manufacturers' Association, of which he is honorary secretary and of which Mr. J. Sallis is honorary treasurer.

Today, E. Sallis, Ltd., have over 200 employees, all of whom take a pride in the high quality that has placed the company's products in the forefront.

HOSPITAL PHARMACY FORUM SEQUEL TO REJECTED CLAIM

IT has already been announced that the claim submitted by the staff side for a new scale of salaries for hospital pharmacists has been rejected by the management side. Probably few expected any different result, having regard to the present attitude of the Government to salaries and wages in general and its action in refusing to implement the findings of a Whitley Council dealing with the salaries of administrative workers. Indeed, had the staff side come to an agreement with the management, there would still have remained the doubt whether the agreement would be implemented. The whole of the Whitley system, in so far as it affects hospital staffs, has in effect been put into cold storage by the Minister.

In such circumstances, what is the next move? The two possibilities are to go to an arbitration tribunal or to wait and put in a new claim at a later date. Since the controversy over the administrative workers' salary award there have been no pronouncements by arbitration tribunals that give any indication of the attitude of such tribunals in present circumstances. The pharmacists' claim is not a "cost-of-living" claim, but asks for a revaluation of the pharmacists' position in the hospital service. Briefly it says that the deficiency of staff (about 25 per cent.) has continued a long time. In fixing salaries the Ministry must have regard to the prospects of earnings of the same *personnel* in posts outside the service. A long-continuing shortage produces other evils: rapid turnover of staff, premature promotions, increase in the number of "locums," failure to develop hospital pharmacies to give the best service to the hospital, and many others.

Though evidence has been produced to justify those assertions, and though, indeed, there is at least a suspicion that some members of the management side know them to be true and sympathise with the pharmacists, the Ministry officials just say "No." One has to conclude that, so long as the hospital service scrapes along, quality is of no consequence to the Minister. It is obvious that the pharmaceutical service can fall to an appalling level of inefficiency without any beds having to be closed. The cost of such a service is hidden, since it appears as an increase in the cost of purchased medicaments and nobody is able to calculate how much of the hospitals' drug bill might have been saved had there been at every hospital an efficient pharmacy department. Many pharmacists have drawn their own conclusions regarding the situation and are now to be found in industry or in general practice. It is unlikely that they will return to the hospitals, even if the claim were met in full. Correction of the situation lies, therefore, in recruiting new pharmacists into the service, and in using to the best advantage those who are in it. There seem to be three ways of approaching that task. The first and most obvious is the achievement of a sufficiently attractive salary scale. The second is to arrive at a rational use of assistants-in-dispensing and other helpers, so as to avoid the uneconomic use of pharmaceutical man-power. The third approach is to develop the technical capacity of pharmacy departments so that the work itself remains sufficiently attractive.

It may be that the ideas on which the staff side has worked hitherto need review. A glance at the claims and

awards since negotiated scales first began shows that they have tended towards greater and more detailed differentiation between posts. There are now five categories of chief pharmacist, or six if chiefs of teaching hospitals are taken into account. There are also deputy chiefs, seniors and "basics." Sambridge has suggested (*Public Pharmacist*, January 1958) that the service would be more attractive if those differences were reduced in number. He suggests only three categories. The first would embrace all those who are now "basic," senior, deputy chief, chief I or chief II. A long salary scale (say, ten years) would be provided, and "responsibility allowances" would be awarded in appropriate cases (for example, where a pharmacist was in charge of a unit). All pharmacists in that grade would be based on a large hospital and would be seconded to small hospitals as required. In effect, chiefs I and II would disappear as such, but the pharmacists in such hospitals would receive an "in-charge" allowance.

The larger hospitals would be divided into two further groups, making three in all, also with allowances for special responsibility. The merit of Sambridge's scheme is that even the minimum-grade recruits would have a career assured in the service, with the possibility of promotion to higher grades, each having a long series of increments. The proposal would avoid the difficulties now experienced in staffing chief I and chief II posts, and would render the situation more fluid. Such hospitals could be properly used for providing experience for juniors under the general oversight and guidance of an experienced chief pharmacist.

The question of the use of assistants-in-dispensing and other helpers is one that is long overdue for review. The Ministry of Health said in November 1957 that the meeting to deal with the subject, as recommended in the Linstead report (June 1956), would be called "shortly." Whatever that may mean, the Guild Council has prepared a policy statement regarding the kind of training and the functions assistants-in-dispensing should have. The old prejudices against "the Hall people" could be dispelled rapidly if the problem were brought out and thoroughly aired. Training facilities and a satisfactory salary scale for assistants are urgently necessary and it is in the pharmacists' interests to press for their provision.

The technical development of pharmacies requires policy decisions at regional level. It is therefore gratifying to note that a deputation went from the Pharmaceutical Society (see *C. & D.*, February 15, p. 183) to the Ministry of Health to press for some stimulation to the Regional Boards to set up regional pharmaceutical advisory committees with adequate terms of reference to enable reviews to be undertaken.

Those approaches to the problem are interdependent. The success, especially of the regional advisory committees, depends on the calibre of the pharmacists serving on them. Similarly the wise deployment of assistants requires pharmacists with administrative ability and a strong professional conscience. Pharmacists with those qualities are sought after in other branches of the profession—and at better salaries than those obtainable in the hospital service. So where do we begin?

ESSENTIAL OILS OF TWO CONTINENTS

London lectures by Dr. Ernest Guenther

ON the invitation of the British Aromatic Compound Manufacturers Association, Dr. Ernest Guenther, the world-famous authority on essential oils, came over from New York to deliver two lectures in London on the subject of essential oils production in America, the West Indies and Africa. The lectures, both of which were



given on February 13, were illustrated with coloured cine film taken by Dr. Guenther in the course of his recent visits to the growing areas in the American and African continents. Most of the time since his return from Africa in November 1957 had been spent on preparing and editing the films, a task completed only the day before he left for London.

Need For Alternative Sources

The first lecture dealt with North and South America and the West Indies. Dr. Guenther mentioned that when the 1939-45 war began, the Western Hemisphere found supplies of many essential oils cut off. In an endeavour to obtain replacements, interested parties in the United States tried to encourage production in Mexico and South American countries, where climatic conditions approximated those of the oil-producing areas in the Eastern Hemisphere. For a long time it was difficult to make headway for there was a great lack of planting material. Patchouli, for instance, was in the hands of the Japanese, and although there were a few citronella and lemongrass plants, prospective growers had little or no knowledge of the methods of cultivation, and their Government agricultural departments could rarely help them with advice. Furthermore, the distillation processes were not understood and there was an almost total lack of suitable stills.

Through the efforts of one or two early pioneers, however, a nucleus of the industry existed in a few countries. In Brazil peppermint, bois de rose and patchouli were produced. Today, production of eucalyptus oil was also being built up in that country. In Guatemala, essential-oil production was started by one farmer in 1933, after his banana plantations had been largely destroyed. He produced lemongrass and citronella crops, but low prices in world markets subsequently gave little encouragement to him and by 1939 he was bankrupt. Then the war broke out, the price of the oils rose and continued to rise so that by 1945 his business had turned into a flourishing industry.

Mexico was particularly interested in lime oil, producing about 200,000 lb. a year. At first, supplies of that oil on arrival in New York were found to vary

considerably in specific gravity, and Dr. Guenther, who went to investigate the matter, found that distillation was being stopped after two hours instead of allowing seven to eight hours. Long distillation time for lime was most essential, said Dr. Guenther, as the fractions coming over later apparently contain an antioxidant that prevents the oil from going rancid. He also found that no bulking of the fractions was done, the distillate being collected straight into tins and shipped. A co-operative had now been formed in Mexico, and lime oil at present was only obtainable under its label, so that it was not possible to specify the oil of any particular maker. Linaloöl oil had been produced in that country by a wasteful process for a considerable time.

America's Limitations

So far as the United States was concerned, production of essential oils was and is only possible where every stage of production can be mechanised. The citrus trees, he said, were introduced by missionaries in the eighteenth century, and in California the first farmer began cultivating orange trees for the fruit in 1845. Today the citrus industry is an important one run on a co-operative basis by the Sunkist organisation, which began operating fifty years ago. That organisation can give the producer assistance at any stage (as for example, spraying the fruit trees against pests). Essential oils are, of course, a by-product of the industry, though a substantial one, about 1½ million lb. of lemon oil and 500,000 lb. of orange oil being produced in California each year. As more and more land in California was being sold for industrial purposes, and more houses were being built in consequence, a smaller acreage was being used for agricultural purposes, so that the yield of oranges was diminishing in that State. There was no fear of shortage in the next ten years, since the citrus growers were now pushing south into Arizona. Florida was also an important district for citrus products. Considerable quantities of citrus oil were produced in that region as a by-product, the trees having been originally introduced by Spanish missionaries from the Balearic Isles, but the growers are not organised as in California. Competition is tough and much of the oil goes to waste. Peppermint in the United States came originally from England and was first grown in New England, then at Wayne County, New York. Plantations had spread westwards to Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Oregon. A fungus disease had attacked the plants in past years, the yield of oil dropping from 50 lb. to 22 lb. per acre, but in the eastern part of Washington, where there was plenty of water for cultivation, up to 60 lb. per acre had been obtained, though the quality of the oil was considered less good than that obtained further East. One of the producing centres which Dr. Guenther visited east of the Cascade mountains was run en-

tirely by native Indians who still wore their picturesque headdress. Of peppermint oil the United States produced about 2,340,000 lb. and of spearmint about 600,000 lb. annually, the latter being sufficient for the country's home demand. Some dill was also produced, and for that wooden stills were frequently employed.

West Indies

From the production angle, sugar and essential oils did not mix, said Dr. Guenther, and that was true of the West Indies. Before the 1939-45 war the isle of Grenada produced 40 per cent. of the world supplies of nutmegs and mace. A hurricane in 1954 destroyed three-quarters of the plantations, and though replanting had subsequently been done it would take three or four years more to achieve the same output. Present political unrest in the East Indies lent urgency to the replanting programme. Just before the hurricane the stock of nutmegs was 6 million lb., with another 6 millions expected to come in from the harvest. That enormous surplus worried the sellers, and it had been disclosed that, at a secret meeting, the decision had been taken to destroy half the quantity. Fortunately for the holders, however, that action was not immediately implemented, for the hurricane did the work for them two weeks after the meeting. A speedier method had been found of cultivating nutmegs and it should cut down the time required for the trees to come to fruition. Instead of planting the seeds (which after a five-year wait might produce a male or female tree), branches were taken from a female tree and propagated.

Jamaica supplied the best ginger in the world, but its industry was small compared with that of West Africa. He estimated Jamaica's output of ginger at 800 tons a year. Pimento, another spice collected in the island, was also useful for its essential oil content. There was an enormous surplus of labour in the West Indies, so that mechanisation was not important.

Lemongrass, citronella, lime and vervet were produced in Haiti, where production had been pioneered by a friend of Dr. Guenther who had recently stood, though unsuccessfully, for the presidency of the Island. The producer had given over 3,600 acres to the growing of lemongrass, and had produced 25,000 kilos of the oil a year, but the speaker believed that much of the cultivation must have been given up, as the unsuccessful presidential candidate had had to go into hiding.

Africa

Almost a year ago, said Dr. Guenther, he had set out on a survey of the African producing areas. Leaving New York he had flown to Leopoldville, capital of the Belgian Congo, where no white man may own land, all of it being reserved for natives. Provided one was not a Belgian, one might secure a lease on some land to develop crops for essential oils, but he held out

little future for small producers in that country. Labour was difficult to get, since there were more profitable industries (for example, coffee and tin), and world markets were too distant from the Congo. Air transport could be used for expensive oils but the only oil produced in the Congo that could bear such a high transport charge was vetivert. Others had to go by narrow-gauge railway across the continent to East Africa for shipment *via* the Indian Ocean. Suitable drums in which to pack the oils were also difficult to obtain, since none were made locally. The production of the few tons of vetivert mentioned was supplemented in a small way by various eucalyptus oils, citronella and geranium. The geranium differed substantially from that supplied by Reunion. In the Comoro islands (situated between Madagascar and Mozambique and reached only by air), there were two or three large producers of a good quality ylang-ylang. The islands, which are very mountainous and volcanic in origin, were settled by Arabs; today the descendants of negro slaves do all the work on the land. The ylang-ylang tree also grows in the northern tip of Madagascar (Nossi Be) where it was first used commercially by a priest (Père Rambault) who sold the oil in Paris. The priest became immensely rich in course of time, though he turned over the money for the care of lepers and sick people on the island.

Clove Oil Exports

Clove-leaf oil was today exported from the island in fairly large quantities. The clove leaves were collected in a most destructive way (by breaking off branches), and some effort was being made by the Government to prevent that. Reunion Island was settled by the French about 300 years ago. The French went to the highlands, and their descendants had remained there since that time, being virtually isolated from the outside world. Isolation had brought degeneration, for the inhabitants today were poverty-stricken. In order to exist, most of them had to rent a piece of land upon which they cultivated geranium and vetivert. There were hundreds of small stills, scattered throughout the growing areas and one-third of the product of each went to the landlord for his rent. The remainder was taken to the nearest village where it was traded ("invariably to a Chinaman") for food and clothing. Exporters from St. Denis toured the villages buying up the oil from the Chinamen, but it might be some time before the oil was actually shipped abroad, since it was held by the general public as an investment instead of cash. Geranium was rarely, if ever, subjected to adulteration on the island. If any fault was to be found with the oil on its arrival in Britain or the United States it was usually due to the fact that the stocks had been hoarded too long. Vetivert was more stable and could be kept for longer periods.

South Africa produced few essential oils apart from citrus oils, but there was a growing citrus industry in Rhodesia and Tanganyika. Geranium oil was being produced in the highlands of Kenya, and he expected more would

be coming out of that country in the years ahead, as a new way of propagating geranium had been discovered. The flowers, however, differed in colour from those grown in Reunion. Mawah (a lower grade of geranium) was being exported to the United States in the hope that it might become acceptable to some manufacturers.

The films which Dr. Guenther took showed him to be as expert with the camera as he is in matters pertaining to essential oils. Scenes of crops growing in the fields, harvesting, distillation plants, etc., were interspersed with his adventures in getting to and from the

various areas. While many of his audience might have envied him his trips, they would scarcely have enjoyed at least two of his experiences, when he narrowly missed death. The first when his plane crashed into a haystack but luckily did not burst into flames; the second when his car was in a head-on collision with a truck.

Dr. Guenther was speaking for the first time to a trade group in England, and making his first visit to Britain since 1939. On February 12 he was the guest of honour at a reception and luncheon given by the Association, Mr. S. R. Mansfield presiding.

Correspondence

Letters when received must bear the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication. The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views expressed.

Hieroglyphics

SIR,—I saw the following definition of a scientist in a popular weekly: "One who cures a splitting headache with two half aspirins." What a wonderful definition for our "ethicals" experts, who split hairs in formulations. Their greatest headache must be coining a new name. When they run out of V's and K's maybe the next scientific selection will be symbols (□ ○ △, etc.)—hypothetical hieroglyphics to propitiate propagandic postulations re novel new neo-nonentities.

EGGHEAD

Truth in Advertising?

SIR,—I am glad to note that one manufacturer has changed his pack. For some time the company had the photograph of a certain gentleman, extolling the virtues of the preparation, on all its packs. The gentleman's face was sufficient to give not only myself but my staff a grue (English: a shudder or repulsion). Actually it was the most stupid advertisement possible. Had the gentleman died from the trouble—as he could well have done—that would not have enhanced the preparation. I am not in any way insinuating that the gentleman did not use the preparation, but a year or two ago a then famous screen star asked me to make her up a really good hair shampoo (incidentally close up she was not quite so glamorous—by a long chalk—as she appeared on the screen). I said to her that I thought from the advertisements she used such-and-such a shampoo. Her answer was, "Oh, yea, that may be, but we've got to live." I supplied her with a shampoo until she left the country.

A. W. KEITH,
St. Andrews

SWORDS INTO PLOUGHSHARES?



As Others See Us

SIR,—The thesis which Mr. George Lander, an Australian pharmacist, hopes to write on "British Pharmacy and Pharmacists" (C. & D., January 18 p. 72) should make interesting reading. It is always good to one's sense of balance to read and hear what others think of us. It is to be hoped, too, that on his return to Australia, Mr. Lander may help to prevent his fellow pharmacists "down under" from dropping into the same deep pitfalls as we have done by "selling our birth rights for a mess of pottage." We have given our professional knowledge and background to "multiple millionaires" and pseudo-scientists. Good wishes and success to Mr. Lander.

A. DISILLUSIONED PHARMACIST

Design of a Shop Interior

SIR,—Our attention has been drawn to your article on the new pharmacy recently opened by C. S. Nash, Ltd., at 330 High Holborn, London, W.C.1 (C. & D., January 25, p. 97). In fact, the complete interior was designed and executed by this firm, including, we may add, the planning and responsibility for the illuminated ceiling, *décor*, and other ancillary work. The original designs and drawings, which remain our copyright, are in our drawing office. The choice of wording of your article and particularly of the headlines is, to say the least, unfortunate. Since we are being factual may we add that there are twenty-five fluorescent tubes (not fifty) above the illuminated ceiling. This is not intended in any way to detract from Messrs. Cyna and Sheril, without whose enthusiasm the design could not have passed the drawing-board stage.

L. MYERS,
MYERS OF OLD STREET,
London, E.C.1

Appreciation

I HAVE the greatest pleasure in enclosing my cheque—the C. & D. is indeed good value for money!—D.L.

Inability to take aspirin . . .

IT HAS BEEN reported (*Brit. med. J.*, 1 : 444, 1957) that of 178 rheumatic patients, 25% could not take plain aspirin in adequate dosage.

Of this 25%, however, the great majority tolerated a modified aspirin such as Paynocil.

Not only are Paynocil tablets usually well tolerated by the stomach (even on the heavy dosage needed for rheumatoid arthritis), but they are extremely palatable, disintegrate instantly on the tongue without water, and cause no discomfort or unpleasant after-sensation.

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**non-irritant, palatable,
quick-dispersing aspirin**

FOR ADULTS

PAYNOCIL

EACH TABLET CONTAINS

Acetylsalicylic acid 10 grains
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PACKAGES in sealed foil strips: Cartons of 18:

Retail Price 3/4d.

Dispensing packs
of 240:

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(tax free)
21/8d.



FOR CHILDREN

Junior PAYNOCIL

EACH TABLET CONTAINS

Acetylsalicylic acid 2½ grains
Aminoacetic acid 1½ grains

PACKAGES in sealed foil strips: Cartons of 20:

Retail Price 2/-

Dispensing packs
of 240:

Trade Price
(tax free)
12/-



**Detailed recommendations for dosage in rheumatoid arthritis
will be gladly supplied on request**

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The feeling of warmth thus produced is prolonged, and the pain recedes rapidly.

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*Regd. Trade Mark

TRADE REPORT

The prices given are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. Various charges have to be added whereby values are in many instances augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock. Crude drugs and essential oils vary greatly in quality and higher prices are charged for selected qualities.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 19: Trading in all markets was again on the dull side during the week. Export inquiries for PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMICALS have fallen from the peak registered during the closing months of 1957. One suggestion put forward for the decline in activity was the present recession in the United States which, it was thought, might lead to stocks being dumped at low prices.

Cape ALOES was still available at 250s. per cwt. on the spot although one holder was asking 265s. in view of the replacement position. IPECACUANHA remained in short supply nothing being offered on the spot while some of the previous March-April shipment offers were withdrawn. SENEGA was quiet, with holders willing to shade their prices. Zanzibar CLOVES were one penny per lb. dearer for shipment but Jamaican GINGER was lower by 5s. per cwt. GUM ACACIA was also quoted lower for shipment in the early part of the week and at the time of going to press the prices had not reacted to the border incidents with Egypt. MENTHOL continued to ease, the Chinese variety being down by sixpence per lb. Indian CELERY SEED was again weaker. Among WAXES, Dar-es-Salaam BEESWAX and prime yellow CARNAUBA were lower in all positions. Shipments of Indian SHELLAC in January totalled 28,454 packages of two Calcutta maunds each compared with 24,836 packages in the previous month but the United Kingdom took only 2,283 packages against 4,234. No price changes occurred in SENNA, the shipment of Tinnevely leaves and pods from Tuticorin during January are given below.

	U.K.	U.S.	EUROPE
SENNA	Tons	Tons	Tons
LEAVES	25	—	37
PODS	1	—	1

There were no changes in the PHARMACEUTICAL and FINE CHEMICALS.

In ESSENTIAL OILS lower per lb. were ANISE and CLOVE LEAF (each by three-halfpence), Brazilian PEPPERMINT and BOIS DE ROSE (each by sixpence), CANANGA (by 2s. 6d.), and CUMIN (by 5s.). BERGAMOT of 39 per cent. quality only is available now at origin, stocks of 38 per cent. being exhausted. Supplies on the spot remain scarce.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

At the opening on Wednesday

*Alexandria	Piastres to £	97½-97¾
*Amsterdam	Florins to £	10.56-10.72
*Bombay	Shillings to rupee	1/5 3/4-1/6 1/2
Brussels	Francs to £	138.95-141.05
Copenhagen	Kronor to £	19.19½-19.48½
Dutch West Indies	Florins to £	5.26-5.29
Frankfurt	D Marks to £	11.67 1/2-11.84 1/2
*Hong Kong	Shillings to \$	1/2 1/2-1/2 3/4
*Karachi	Shillings to rupee	1/5 3/4-1/6 1/2
Lisbon	Escudos to £	79.90-81.10
*Montreal	Dollars to £	2.76 1/2-2.76 3/4
New York	Dollars to £	2.78-2.82
Oslo	Kronor to £	19.85-20.15
*Paris	Francs to £	1.167-1.184-82
Stockholm	Kronor to £	14.37½-14.59 1/2
*Singapore	Shillings to \$	2/3 1/2-2/4
Zurich	Francs to £	12.15 1/2-12.33 1/2
*Free market rates; remainder Bank of England.		
Bank rate: 7 per cent. from September 19, 1957.		

Pharmaceutical Chemicals

ANEURINE HYDROCHLORIDE. — Price per kilo is £14 2s. 6d. with 10-kilo lots at £13 15s.

ANTIMONY. — English 99.6 per cent. is £197 10s.; 99 per cent., £190 per ton.

ANTIMONY SALTS.—Quotations for POTASSIUM TARTRATE, B.P., are 7s. 6d. per lb. for 1-10 cwt. and SODIUM TARTRATE, B.P., 13s. 3d.

ASCORBIC ACID. — Rates per kilo: 1 kilo, £4 18s.; 10 kilos, £4 16s. SODIUM ASCORBATE is offered at the same prices.

BISMUTH SALTS.—The following are the prices (per lb.) in largest bulk packages:—

	28 lb. to 1-cwt.	1-cwt.	5-cwt.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
CARBONATE	22 3	21 9	21 4
SALICYLATE	21 9	21 4	20 10
SUBGALLATE	21 1	20 8	20 2
SUBNITRATE	20 5	20 0	19 6

The 1-cwt. rates (per lb.) for other salts are:—CITRATE, B.P.C., 22s. 8d.; NITRATE, crystal, 14s. 8d.; OXIDE, B.P.C., 27s. 7d.; OXYCHLORIDE, B.P., 27s. 9d.; OXYDODGALLATE, B.P.C., 28s. 9d.; SODIUM TARTRATE, 35s. 6d.; and TRIBROMPHENATE, B.P.C., 26s. 9d.

CALAMINE.—1-cwt. lots are 2s. per lb.; 5-cwt., 1s. 9d.; 1 ton, 1s. 8½d.

CALCIFEROL.—B.P. is 3s. 2d. per gm. for 1-kilo lots.

CALCIUM PANTOTHENATE.—Price per kilo is £22 17s. 6d.

CALCIUM SUCCINATE. — Quotations are from 10s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. per lb., as to quantity. SUCCINIC ACID is from 10s. 6d. to 12s. 3d. per lb.

CARBOMAL. — B.P.C. is 21s. per lb. delivered in returnable packing.

CYANOCOBALAMIN. — Less than 10-gm. lots are £75 per gm.

ETHER.—Prices (per lb.) in winchesters are as follows:—TECHNICAL, B.S.S., and SOLVENT, 5-cwt., 2s. 7d.; (4s. 1½d. litre). In drums the price is 2s. 2d. per lb. ANÆSTHETIC, B.P., 5-cwt., 3s. 10d.; 10-cwt., 3s. 9d.

FOLIC ACID.—B.P. and U.S.P. are offered on the spot at about 4s. 6d. per gm. in 1-kilo lots.

GLYCERIN.—Rates for pharmaceutically pure are as follows:—

Annual purchases or spot lots of	Under 1-cwt.	1-cwt. and under 5-cwts.	5-cwt. and under 1 ton	1 ton and under 5 tons	5 tons and over
Per cwt.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
TINS					
14-lb.	241 0	236 6	232 6	228 0	225 6
28-lb.	239 0	234 6	230 6	226 0	223 6
56-lb.	235 0	230 6	226 0	222 0	219 6
DRUMS					
1-cwt.	—	214 6	210 6	206 0	204 6
2½-cwt.	—	211 6	208 0	203 6	202 0
5-cwt.	—	—	207 6	203 0	201 6
10-cwt.	—	—	206 0	202 6	201 0

For 25 tons and upwards the price is from 200s. to 225s. 6d. as to containers. Bulk deliveries in tank wagons from 197s. 6d. to 198s. 6d. Pale straw industrial glycerin, s.g. 1.260, is 5s. per cwt. less than the above.

ICHTHAMMOL. — B.P. is from 2s. to 2s. 6d. per lb. in 1-cwt. lots as to origin and container.

LEAD ACETATE. — B.P. crystals are 200s. per cwt. and technical, 180s.

METHOIN.—B.P. is about 120s. per lb.

NICOTINAMIDE. — Prices per kilo are now: 1 kilo, 92s. 6d.; 10 kilos, 90s.; 50 kilos, 88s. 6d.

NICOTINIC ACID. — Prices per kilo are 57s. 6d. for 1-kilo and 53s. 6d. for 50-kilo lots.

NIKETHAMIDE. — Prices per kilo are:—1-kilo, 113s.; 50-kilo, 105s.

PAPAVERINE. — Synthetic HYDROCHLORIDE is 250s. per kilo.

PARAFFINS. — Prices to wholesale distributors are:— *Liquid:* HEAVY, B.P. £107 17s. 6d. per ton; LIGHT, B.P. £87 15s.; *Technical White oils,* £79 5s. for the LIGHT and £92 15s. for the MEDIUM, all in 40-50 gall. returnable loaned drums, delivered U.K. *Soft:* WHITE, medium consistency is now £110 15s. per ton. WHITE, soft consistency, £107 7s. 6d., and YELLOW, £88 10s. all B.P., in non-returnable drums delivered.

PHENAZONE. — Imported material minimum rate, 14s. 8½d. per lb.

PHENOLPHTHALEIN.—Rate for 1-cwt. lots is 11s. per lb.

POTASH SULPHURATED. — Lump, B.P.C., is 2s. 4d. per lb. in 1-cwt. lots.

POTASSIUM BICARBONATE. — B.P. powder is 110s. per cwt. for 1-4-cwt. lots and 105s. per cwt. for 5-cwt. and over.

POTASSIUM BROMATE.—In 5-cwt. lots the price is 5s. 3d. per lb.

POTASSIUM CHLORIDE. — In 1-cwt. lots B.P., is 1s. 6d. per lb.

POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE.—B.P. sticks are from 6s. 8d. per lb. and pellets, 5s. 1d.; technical flake, 1s. 4d.

POTASSIUM 8-HYDROXYQUINOLINE SULPHATE. — 1-kilo is 47s. 1d. and 50 kilos, 44s. per kilo.

POTASSIUM NITRATE. — Pharmacopoeial quality is 100s. per cwt. (crystal or powder) in 1-cwt. lots.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE. — Current rate for B.P. material for 1-cwt. lots is 1s. 11½d. per lb. Technical is 204s. 6d. per cwt. and £193 10s. per ton.

POTASSIUM QUADROXALATE. — One-cwt. lots are 3s. 6d. per lb.

POTASSIUM SULPHATE.—One-cwt. lots are from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d. per lb.

POTASSIUM THIOCYANATE. — One-cwt. lots are 5s. 6d. per lb.

PYRIDOXINE. — Manufacturers' rate for 1 kilo is now £109 5s. per kilo; 10 kilos, £108 10s.

RESORCINOL.—1-cwt. lots are now quoted at 13s. per lb. by manufacturer.

RIBOFLAVINE. — Price (per kilo) is £18 10s. for 1-kilo and £18 5s. for 10-kilo lots.

SALICIN.—Quoted at 18s. 6d. per oz.

TARTARIC ACID. — Rates for the home trade are as follows:—10-cwt. lots, 280s. per cwt.; 5-9-cwt., 282s.; 2-4-cwt., 284s.; 1-cwt., 285s.

VITAMIN A. — Synthetic. Supplied in strengths of 200,000 international units per gm. the price is 11½d. per million i.u. Natural is 1s. 4d. per million units.

VITAMIN D₂. — In oil, 2 million units per gm. the price is 2d. per million international units. Crystalline see under calciferol.

VITAMIN E (synthetic). — TOCOPHERYL ACETATE, B.P.C., 10 gm. to 100 gm., 1s. 2d. per gm.; 100 gm. to 1 kilo, 1s. per gm.; 1 kilo and under 10 kilos, £45 per kilo; 10 kilos, £44 15s. per kilo.

Crude Drugs

AGAR.—Kobé is 12s. 1½d. per lb., duty paid. New-crop for February–March shipment, 10s., c.i.f.

ANISE (STAR).—Chinese is 130s. per cwt. c.i.f., and 150s., spot in bond.

BALSAMS.—Quotations (per lb.) are:—CANADA: Spot, 25s. COPAIBA.—Para from 7s. 9d. to 11s. duty paid. PERU spot value 11s. 6d.; shipment not offering. TOLU (genuine as imported), 25s. 6d.; B.P., 17s.

BELLADONNA.—Herb is 2s. 6d. per lb. on the spot (1s. 6d., c.i.f.). Root 1s. 10d. spot; shipment, 1s. 3d., c.i.f.

BUCHU.—Spot rounds are 7s. 9d. per lb., new-crop for shipment, 6s. 9d., c.i.f.

CAMPOR.—B.P. POWDER is from 5s. 3d. per lb., duty paid. TABLETS, ¼-oz. are 6s. 6d., in bond.

CAPSICUMS.—East African are from 150s. to 200s. per cwt. on the spot.

CARDAMOMS.—Aleppy greens are 16s. per lb. on the spot; shipment, 14s., c.i.f. No. 1 seed 24s. 6d., spot; shipment, 21s., c.i.f.; split seed, 17s.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—Spot 1956 processed peel is 320s. per cwt., duty paid, and 1957 peel, from 285s., with shipment at 252s. 6d., c.i.f.

CASSIA.—Selected whole bark in limited supply on the spot at 230s. per cwt. and broken at 215s., in bond. *C. fistula*, new crop 90s. per cwt.

CHILLIES.—Mombasa on the spot are 200s. to 230s. per cwt. as to quality.

CINCHONA.—Parcels of druggists' bark *Succirubra* hybrid are from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. per lb. on the spot, according to test.

CLOVES.—Zanzibar on the spot are quoted at 3s. 4d. per lb. Shipment, 2s. 11d., c.i.f.

COLOCYNTH PULP.—Spot, 4s. per lb., duty paid.

DIGITALIS LEAF.—Purpurea (1956 crop) is offered at 1s. 2½d. per lb., c.i.f.; 1957 crop, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 7d., c.i.f.

ERGOT.—Portuguese is 5s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f., for prompt shipment and 6s. spot. American, 5s. 9d., spot; Hungarian, nominal.

GINGER.—African, 110s. per cwt. on the spot; new-crop for shipment, 107s. 6d., c.i.f. Jamaican No. 3 on the spot is 525s. per cwt., March–April, 480s., c.i.f. Cochinchina, 92s. 6d.

GUM ACACIA.—Kordofan cleaned sorts are 135s. per cwt. on the spot; February–March shipment, 119s., c.i.f.

HENNA.—Indian afloat is 75s. per cwt., landed terms.

HONEY.—Australian light-amber is 110s. to 115s. and medium amber 105s. to 110s. Argentine 125s. to 130s.; Jamaican, 140s. to 145s., all per cwt., on the spot.

IPECACUANHA.—Matto Grosso for March–April shipment, offered at 62s. 6d., per lb., c.i.f. No offers from any other quarter.

KARAYA.—No. 1 gum on the spot is quoted at 240s. per cwt. and No. 2 at 155s.

LANOLIN.—ANHYDROUS, B.P., is from 170s. to 175s. per cwt. in 1-ton lots and HYDROUS, B.P., 150s., free drums, delivered.

LIQUORICE.—Natural root: Scarce: Russian market bare; Chinese, 52s. 6d. per cwt.; Persian, 47s. 6d. Block juice: Anatolian, 200s. per cwt., spot. Italian stick from 310s. to 476s. per cwt. Spray-dried extract, 2s. 10½d. per lb.

MENTHOL.—Chinese is 52s. per lb., duty paid and 47s. 6d., c.i.f.; Brazilian, spot, 39s. 9d., duty paid, shipment, 37s., c.i.f. Formosan for shipment, 44s., c.i.f., Japanese, 46s., c.i.f.

NUTMEGS.—West Indian 80's, 17s. per lb. on the spot. Sound unassorted, 13s. 6d.

PAPAIN.—Nominal c.i.f. value of No. 1 white is 35s.; spot unobtainable.

PEPPER.—White Sarawak is 2s. 1½d. per lb. on the spot; February–March shipment reported sold at 2s. 0½d., c.i.f. Black Sarawak, 1s. 5½d., on spot and shipment at 1s. 4½d., c.i.f. Black Malabar on spot is 190s. per cwt. and shipment, 172s. 6d.

PODOPHYLLUM.—*Emodi* sellers asking 175s. per cwt., c.i.f. and 185s., spot. *Peltatum*, 3s. 10½d. per lb., spot, and 400s. per cwt., c.i.f., for shipment.

QUASSIA.—Chips on the spot are offered at 57s. 6d. per cwt.

QUILLAJA.—Spot offers of whole bark at 185s. per cwt.; cut, 215s.; crushed, 230s. Shipment offers (whole bark) at 150s., c.i.f.

RHUBARB.—Quotations for Chinese are from 6s. to 9s. per lb., as to quality.

SARSAPARILLA.—Jamaican native red on the spot is 2s. 7½d. per lb.

SCAMMONY.—Mexican resin is offered at 1s. 3d. per lb. on the spot.

SEEDS.—(Per cwt.) ANISE.—Cyprian 167s. 6d. sellers spot. CARAWAY.—Sellers of Dutch at 92s. 6d., spot, duty paid. CELERY.—Indian easier both spot and forward; spot, 185s.; shipment (old-crop), 135s., c.i.f. CORIANDER.—Spot: Moroccan, 70s.; Rumanian, 65s.; splits, 52s. 6d., all duty paid. Sellers of Moroccan for shipment now quoting, 45s., c.i.f. CUMIN.—Firm. Cyprian quoted at 205s., spot; Iranian 190s.; Cyprian, 180s., c.i.f. DILL.—Indian reported quoted at 65s.; shipment up to 65s. to 67s. 6d., c.i.f. FENNEL.—Firm. Indian 195s. spot; Chinese now landing quoted at 155s., duty paid. FENUGREEK.—Steady. Moroccan quoted at 55s., duty paid. MUSTARD.—English 67s. 6d. to 77s. 6d. according to quality.

SENEGA.—Spot is 17s. 3d. per lb.

SENNA.—*Tinnevely* LEAVES, prime No. 1, 1s. 5d. per lb., prime No. 2, 1s. 3d., f.a.q., No. 3, 10d. PODS, manufacturing nominally 1s. 6d.; hand-picked, 1s. 10d. to 2s. 4d. *Alexandria* pods: Manufacturing, offered at 1s. 6d. with hand-picked from 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.

SHELLAC.—F.O.T.N. 200s. per cwt., F.O. No. 1, 225s.; fine orange, 237s. 6d. to 307s. 6d.

SLEPPERY ELM.—Grinding quality bark is 2s. 7½d. per lb.

SQUILL.—New-crop white is scarce on the spot with nominal value 85s. per cwt.

STRAMONIUM.—Indian LEAVES are 70s. per cwt., and European 80s. on the spot.

STROPHANTHUS.—*Kombé* on the spot is 8s. 6d. per lb. for the 100 per cent.; *Gratus* is unobtainable spot; shipment, 18s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f.

STYRAX.—For shipment, 9s. 3d., per lb., c.i.f. Spot cleared.

TONQUIN BEANS.—Para on the spot are offered at 8s. 6d. per lb.

TRAGACANTH.—No. 1 ribbon is £130 to £135 per cwt., No. 2, £125 to £127 10s.

TURMERIC.—Madras finger on the spot is 52s. 6d. per cwt. New-crop (April–May) quoted at 40s. 6d., c.i.f.

VALERIAN ROOT.—Spot: Indian (with rootlets) is 130s. and Belgian, 175s. to 195s. per cwt. Dutch (max. 2½ per cent. sand) for prompt shipment, 168s., c.i.f.

VANILLIN.—Rates (per lb.) are now:—5-cwt. lots, 25s. 3d.; 1-cwt., 25s. 6d.; 56-lb., 25s. 9d.; smaller quantities, 26s.

WAXES.—(Per cwt.) BEES.—Dar-es-Salaam, spot, 500s., shipment, 472s. 6d., c.i.f.; Sudanese, 450s., spot, in bond and 440s., c.i.f. Abyssinian, spot, 470s. in bond; shipment, 445s., c.i.f. Benguela spot, 530s., duty paid; shipment, 495s. c.i.f. CANDELLILLA.—Spot, 460s. CARNAUBA.—Fatty grey, spot, 570s.; for shipment, 560s., c.i.f. Prime yellow, spot, 1,030s.; shipment, 955s., c.i.f.

Essential and Expressed Oils

ALMOND.—British oil is 8s. 3d. per lb. Moroccan, 7s. 6d., in bond.

ANISE.—Chinese, 10s. 9d. per lb., spot; shipment, 10s. 6d., c.i.f.

BAY.—West Indian is 12s. 6d. per lb. on the spot.

BERGAMOT.—Spot supplies are from 86s. 6d. per lb. for 38 per cent. oil. Only 39 per cent. oil available at origin.

BIRCH TAR.—Rectified is about 14s. per lb. in 1-cwt. lots.

BOIS DE ROSE.—Brazilian is 24s. per lb. on the spot and 21s. 9d., c.i.f.

CALAMUS.—Spot quotations are 62s. 6d. per lb.

CANANGA.—Spot is 50s. per lb.

CEDARWOOD.—1-cwt. lots of American are 5s. 6d. per lb. and Kenya, 4s.

CELERY SEED.—Oil is 92s. 6d. per lb. for bulk lots.

CITRONELLA.—Ceylon, spot, 4s. 4½d.; shipment, 4s., c.i.f. Formosan, February–March shipment, 5s., c.i.f. Spot: 5s. 4½d., in bond.

CLOVE.—Madagascar leaf is 6s. 6d. per lb., duty paid and 5s. 9d., c.i.f., for shipment. Rectified 87–88 per cent., 9s. 3d. Distilled bud oil, English B.P., 26s. 6d. to 27s. 6d.

CUBEBS.—Spot supplies of imported are offered at 45s. per lb. and home-produced 65s.

CUMIN.—Quotations for English-distilled oil are about 90s. per lb.

GERANIUM.—Bourbon is 110s. per lb. on the spot and Algerian, 92s. 6d.

LAVANDIN.—Spot is from 11s. to 14s. 9d. per lb. for original drums.

LAVENDER.—French oil, 40–42 per cent. is 55s. per lb.

LEMONGRASS.—Spot is 7s. 3d. per lb., and shipment, 7s. 1d., c.i.f.

PATCHOULI.—Penang is 29s., in bond. and 27s., c.i.f. Seychelles, 24s. 6d., spot.

PENNYROYAL.—Spot is quoted from 17s. 6d. per lb., duty paid.

PEPPERMINT.—*Arvensis*: Chinese is 25s. 9d. per lb. on the spot and 25s. 6d. nominal, c.i.f. Brazilian, 13s. 6d., spot and 12s. 4½d., c.i.f. Formosan, 18s. 3d., spot; new-crop for June–July shipment, 17s., c.i.f. Italian "Mitcham"-type oil on spot is from 45s. to 50s.; American, 27s. 6d. to 55s., as to origin.

PIMENTO.—English-distilled berry is 180s. per lb.; imported, 75s. Rectified leaf, 27s. 6d. per lb. for small lots.

PINE.—*Pumilionis* on the spot is from 16s. per lb.; *sylvestris*, 25s.; Siberian (*abietis*), 12s. 6d.

SPEARMINT.—Offers of U.S.P. grade are from 29s. per lb. on the spot.

TANGERINE.—Spot supplies of best oil are offered at 40s. per lb.

THYME.—Spot is 10s. per lb.

VETIVER.—Spot is currently at about 90s. per lb.

UNITED STATES REPORT

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 18: One producer has advanced technical grade DICOPHANE three cents to 22 cents per lb. BRUCINE was boosted owing to limited supplies with the alkaloid now 33 cents an ounce, up eight cents and the SULPHATE 31 cents, up nine cents. Arrivals of a small lot of CHAMOMILE FLOWERS brought the price down to \$3 per lb. (off 50 cents). Also lower was COPAIBA BALSAM at 50 cents (down five cents). Higher per lb. were TANGERINE OIL at \$2.75 (up 30 cents); West Indian BITTER ORANGE at \$3.60 (up 10 cents), while East Indian NUTMEG was lower at \$13.50 (down 50 cents).

WORLD TRADE

U.S. Glycerin Consumption.—Glycerin consumption in the United States in 1958 is expected to do better relative to general industrial business than in 1957, Mr. E. S. Pattison, manager of the Glycerin Producers' Association, predicts. Addressing the annual meeting of the Association of American Soap and Glycerin Producers recently, he estimated 1957 consumption in excess of 248 million lb., or about 12 million lb. more than in 1956, while U.S. production totalled 238 million lb. He added that stocks were not excessive and that the amount of glycerin required by toilet goods and drugs during 1958 would be 30 million lb., whereas in 1950 the requirements were 24 million lb.

West German Chemical Exports.—West German exports of industrial chemical products were worth about DM1,080 millions in 1957, against DM919 millions in the previous year, according to estimates published by the Association of the West German Chemical Industry. They accounted for almost 24 per cent. of total West German exports of chemical products, the same rate as in 1956. About two-thirds of industrial chemical exports went to European buyers, Switzerland being the best customer. About 10 per cent. was sold to Asian countries, primarily India. Japan and China were also good buyers.

Salk Vaccine Exports.—The United States Commerce Department has announced that the Salk polio vaccine may now be exported for resale through normal commercial channels. Previously exports of the vaccine could be made only for Government-sponsored immunisation programmes, laboratory experimentation and certain emergency situations. The Department said the relaxation on overseas shipments was possible because of improvement in U.S. supply and also because the majority of foreign countries had completed their immunisation programmes for age groups having the highest rate of susceptibility. The 5-million-c.c. quota for exports in the first three months of this year would remain in effect, said the Bureau, and priority for foreign shipments would continue to be given to national immunisation programmes.

Indian Import Policy.—The Indian Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Morarji Desai, speaking at a meeting of the Indian Import Advisory Committee on February 10, said that despite assistance from other countries India's foreign exchange position was difficult and would continue to be so for quite some time. That was due to the fact that substantial payments had to be made for the completion of the "core" of the second five-year plan, and there was a fairly heavy bill on account of the raw materials needed to keep the industries going. The present restrictive policy had begun to take effect, although the full impact would be felt only in the latter half of 1958. He added that there were a large number of consumer goods, the import of which the country would not be able to afford in the immediate future.

TRADE MARKS

APPLICATIONS ADVERTISED BEFORE REGISTRATION

From the "Trade Marks Journal," February 5

For preparations of vitamins for pharmaceutical purposes (5)

EDINOL, 767,975, by Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G., Leverkusen, Germany.

For pharmaceutical preparations for use in the treatment of nervous disorders (5)

AMIGRAN, 767,759, by B. M. Laboratories, Ltd., London, S.W.1.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances (5)

PHOCIL, 769,521, by Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd., Liverpool.

For vegetable juices prepared for pharmaceutical purposes, and pharmaceutical preparations containing such juices (5)

VIT, 769,793, by Modern Health Products, Ltd., Chessington, Surrey.

For azines and preparations containing azines, all for pharmaceutical purposes (5)

TRANAZINE, 769,809, by Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., London, S.W.1.

For pharmaceutical, veterinary and sanitary substances; infants' and invalids' foods; medicinal and surgical plasters; materials prepared for bandaging; and disinfectants (5)

STERANABOL, 770,716, by Societa Farmaceutici Italia, Milan, Italy.

For insecticides, larvicides, fungicides; and preparations for killing weeds and destroying vermin (5)

NETELEX, 770,823, by Shell Petroleum Co., Ltd., London, E.C.3. FORLAY, 771,396, by Murphy Chemical Co., Ltd., St. Albans, Herts.

For wrapping and packaging materials made wholly or principally of metal foil (6)

CARCO, 769,665, by Carr & Co. (Paper), Ltd., Shirley, Birmingham.

For bars, tubes and clamps, all of common metal, for use in making shelving, racks and window display fittings (6)

MINISCAF, 769,892, by Ronald William Skilton, Rickmansworth, Herts.

For photographic apparatus, instruments and utensils; and parts (9)

Device with word VICTOR, 769,655, by Coronet, Ltd., Birmingham.

For apparatus for viewing photographic, radio-graphic and the like transparencies (9)

MAXILUME, 8769,959, by Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., London, E.C.4.

For photographic, cinematographic and sound and talking films, and photographic plates, etc.

MEMO, 703,540, by Agfa Camera Werk München, Munich, Germany.

For closures made of plastics for containers (20)

DUOKAB, 770,143, by Universal Metal Products, Ltd., Salford, Lancs.

From the "Trade Marks Journal," February 12

For chemical products for use in industry and science (1)

CARITHENE, 768,810, by Shell Petroleum Co., Ltd., London, E.C.3.

For chemical products for use in industry and science, but not including substances used for carbon dioxide absorption in the administration of inhalant gases or any goods of the same description (1)

CARLONA, 768,812, by Shell Petroleum Co., Ltd., London, E.C.3.

For finely divided silica for use in industry and science (1)

SIOLITE, 768,945, by British Titan Products Co., Ltd., York.

For anti-freezing preparations (1)

DICE-IT, 771,072, by Harker Stagg, Ltd., London, E.1.

For wax polishes; and polishes containing silicones (3)

RAYPOL, 765,083, by Rayweir Products, Ltd., Rayleigh, Essex.

For toilet lotions (3)

OUTDOOR GIRL WAKE UP, 767,591, by Crystal Products Co., Ltd., Surbiton, Surrey.

COMING EVENTS

Items for inclusion under this heading should be sent in time to reach the Editor not later than first post on Wednesday of the week of insertion.

Monday, February 24

FINCHLEY BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY. Bull and Butcher, Whetstone, London, N.20, at 8 p.m. Dr. H. Davis (chief pharmacist, Ministry of Health) on "A Pharmaceutical Survey of Ghana" (illustrated).

NATIONAL DISPLAY EQUIPMENT ASSOCIATION, Waldorf hotel, Aldwych, London, W.C.2. Display Market Week (ends on February 27).

NORTH-WEST KENT COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY, Miskin Road, Dartford, at 7.45 p.m. Mr. L. Priest, M.Sc., B.Pharm., F.P.S., on "Corticosteroids and Corticotrophin I." The second in a series of six consecutive Monday evening lectures by Mr. Priest on "Some Recent Advances in Pharmacology and Therapeutics." Remaining topics are: March 3: "Corticosteroids and Corticotrophin II" (corticoids in the treatment of collagen diseases, blood disorders, allergic reactions, skin diseases, ophthalmic conditions, some other diseases); March 10: "Chemotherapy of Infectious Diseases I" (a survey of a decade of antibiotic treatment with special reference to bacterial resistance, combined treatment, side effects and supra-infections); March 17: "Chemotherapy of Infectious Diseases II" (the newer antibiotics: carbomycin and erythromycin; framycetin, fumagillin; neomycin; novobiocin; nystatin; oleandomycin; the polymyxins; bacitracin; spiramycin; viomycin; cycloserine; puromycin); March 24: "Treatment of Hypertension" (the ganglion-blocking agents; centrally-acting vasodilators; sympathectomy; sympatholytics; the veratrum alkaloids; sedation). Fee for the course (payable on enrolment fifteen minutes before the first lecture attended) is 30s.

NOTTINGHAM BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY. gas showrooms, 51 Lower Parliament Street, at 7.30 p.m. Film show.

Tuesday, February 25

COVENTRY AND WARWICKSHIRE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY. Hare and Hounds, Coventry, at 7.30 p.m. Exhibition of members' cine films; discussion of motions for Branch Representatives' meeting.

LONDON SECTION AND PLASTICS AND POLYMER GROUP, SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY, 14 Belgrave Square, London, S.W.1, at 6.30 p.m. Jubilee memorial lecture: Mr. G. Dring on "A Plastics Jubilee: 1907-57."

NORTH LONDON PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION AND BRANCH, AND ENFIELD CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION, Beale's restaurant, Holloway Road, London, N.7, at 8 p.m. Doctor-pharmacist meeting: "Does the B.N.F. Make the Prescribing of Proprietary Products Unnecessary?"

SHEFFIELD BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY. Grand hotel, Leopold Street, at 8 p.m. Talk by Mr. R. B. Zachary (Children's Hospital, Sheffield).

SOUTH-WEST LONDON CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION AND BRANCH, AND WANDSWORTH DIVISION, BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Berkeley Rooms, Zeta House, Upper Richmond Road, London, S.W.15, at 8.30 p.m. Dr. R. Goulding on "Drugs—Useful and Useless."

Wednesday, February 26

BATH AND BRISTOL SCHOOLS OF PHARMACY, OLD STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION, AND BRISTOL BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Davy House, College of Technology, Ashley Down, Bristol, 7, at 3 p.m. D. J. Williams memorial lecture: Mr. E. J. Shellard on "Pharmacognosy at the Cross Roads." At Spanish Bar, Hort's restaurant, Broad Street, Bristol, 1, at 8 p.m. Presentation dinner to the speaker.

HULL CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION AND BRANCH, Imperial hotel, at 8 p.m. Mr. R. Richards (Riker Laboratories, Ltd.) on "Tranquillisers." (Meeting originally scheduled for February 28.)

LEICESTER COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY AND COMMERCE, SCHOOL OF PHARMACY, Grand hotel, Leicester, at 7 p.m. Annual reunion dinner and dance.

NOTTINGHAM BRANCH, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN PHARMACISTS, Albert Hall Institute, at 7 p.m. Talk by a Nottingham City Police-woman.

SOCIETY FOR ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W.1. At 4.30 p.m., annual meeting; at 5 p.m., Bernard Dyer memorial lecture: Sir Hugh Linstead (a secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society) on "Science and Politics"; at Park Lane hotel, Piccadilly, at 7 p.m., dinner.

SOUTH LONDON AND SURREY PHARMACISTS' GOLFING SOCIETY, Cobbs restaurant, Cobbs Corner, London, S.E.26, at 7 p.m. First dinner and dance.

Thursday, February 27

BRADFORD BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Midland hotel, at 7.45 p.m. Film show.

ISLE OF WIGHT BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Royal York hotel, Ryde, at 7.30 p.m. Mr. F. Wilson-Harlow, F.R.C.S., on "Surgery Yesterday and Today."

NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, North Stafford hotel, Stoke-on-Trent, at 6.15 p.m. Annual dinner and dance. Ticket (price 32s. 6d.) from Mr. C. E. Turner, 430 Hartshill Road, Stoke-on-Trent.

OLDHAM BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, café Monico, Union Street, at 7.30 p.m. Film show.

Advance Information

GLASGOW PHARMACY CLUB, James Craig's tearoom, 453 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, at 7.30 p.m., on March 11, Whist drive (originally scheduled for March 4).

NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION, Area conference for Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Gloucestershire, Somerset, and Wiltshire, Grand Atlantic hotel, Weston-Super-Mare. At 7.30 p.m. on March 8, dinner; at 11 a.m. on March 9, church service; at 12.45 p.m., luncheon; at 2.15 p.m., ladies' excursion; at 2.30 p.m., conference.

SCIENTIFIC FILM ASSOCIATION, Kingsgate College, nr. Broadstairs, Kent, March 24-27. Residential course on "The Use of Films in Supervisory Training."

PRINT AND PUBLICITY

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION

PROGRAMME details are given to enable chemists to put in linking-up displays if they wish. Notice given is as far in advance of the programme date as can be guaranteed by the broadcasting companies. Where known, the number of appearances of the product during the week is shown in parentheses.

March 2-8

LONDON

Alka-Seltzer (2), Amami wave set (4), Anestan tablets, Beecham's pills (5) powders (4), Bristow's shampoo (3), Brylcreem (5), Cadum soap, California syrup of figs, Colgate dental cream and brushless shaving cream, Cutex hand cream, Disprin (2).

Euthymol tooth-paste, Fynnon salt, Gibbs' S.R. tooth-paste (7), Gillette razors and blades (2), Horlicks, Iron Jelloids (2), Kleenex, Knight's Castile soap (3).

Loxene (3), Macleans indigestion remedies (2) tooth-paste, Macprin (2), Milk of Magnesia preparations (4), Moorland indigestion tablets, O-de-dent (3), Opas tablets, Optrex eye lotion (2), Penetrol inhalant, Pepsodent tooth-paste (16), Phensic (5), Phyllosan (3), Potter's catarrh pastilles, Punch and Judy tooth-paste (2), Pure Silvikrin, Rapid-Shave, Roberts Windsor soaps (2).

Savlon barrier cream (4), Sebix shampoo (2), Silvikrin shampoo (4), Skin-Glo, Sky tooth-paste (4), Steradent (2), Suregrip rubber gloves (2), Vaseline hair cream (2) hair tonic (2) petroleum jelly (5) liquid shampoo (2), Veno's cough mixture (4), Vosene (3), Williams Letric shave, Zonk aerosols, 1001 cleaner.

MIDLAND

Alka-Seltzer (2), Anestan tablets, Beecham's pills (5) powders (5), Bristow's shampoo (2), Brylcreem (4), Cadum soap (2), California syrup of figs (2), Colgate dental cream, Cutex hand

cream, Dentosine, Dinneford's magnesia (3), Disprin (3).

Euthymol tooth-paste, Gibbs' S.R. tooth-paste (12), Gillette razors and blades (2), Gon, Horlicks, Hudnut egg shampoo (3), Iron Jelloids (3), Knight's Castile soap (3).

Lobelline, Loxene (2), Macleans indigestion remedies (4) tooth-paste (3), Milk of Magnesia preparations (3), Moorland indigestion tablets, Opas tablets, Penetrol inhalant, Pepsodent tooth-paste (5), Phensic (7), Phosferine (3), Phyllosan (3), Potter's catarrh pastilles, Punch and Judy tooth-paste.

Safada cream shampoo (4), Sebix shampoo, Silvikrin shampoo (2), Valderma (2), Val-Pak, Vaseline hair cream (3) hair tonic (3) petroleum jelly (5) liquid shampoo (3), Veno's cough mixture (5), Vosene (2), Williams Letric shave, Wonder Puff (6), Yeast-Vite (2), Zoflora, 1001 cleaner (2).

NORTH

Alka-Seltzer (3), Amami wave set (3), Anestan tablets, Beecham's pills (5) powders (5), Bristow's shampoo (2), Brylcreem (4), Cadum soap (2), California syrup of figs, Cephos, Christy's lanoline face pack (2), Colgate dental cream, Cutex hand cream, Dentosine, Disprin (2).

Eucryl tooth-powder (3), Euthymol tooth-paste, Fynnon salt, Gibbs' S.R. tooth-paste (10), Gillette razors and blades (2), Gon, Hiltone (4), Horlicks (3), Hudnut egg shampoo (3), Kleenex (5), Knight's Castile soap (2).

Lloyd's adrenaline cream (2), Loxene (2), Macleans indigestion remedies (3) tooth-paste (3), Milk of Magnesia preparations (3), Moorland indigestion tablets, Opas tablets, Penetrol inhalant, Pepsodent tooth-paste (3), Phensic (6), Phosferine (3), Phyllosan (3), Potter's catarrh pastilles.

Safada cream shampoo, Sebix shampoo, Setlers (3), Silvikrin shampoo (2), Thermogene (4), Val-Pak, Vaseline hair cream (3) hair tonic (3) petroleum jelly (4) liquid shampoo (3), Water Lilies shampoo (5), Yeast-Vite (4), Zoflora, 1001 cleaner (2).

SCOTLAND

Alka-Seltzer (2), Amami wave set (3), Anestan tablets, Askit (10), Beecham's pills (4) powders (6), Brylcreem (4), Cadum soap, California syrup of figs (2), Colgate dental cream, Disprin.

Eno's Fruit Salt (4), Euthymol tooth-paste, Fynnon salt (2), Gillette razors and blades (2), Gon, Horlicks, Hudnut egg shampoo (3), Knight's Castile soap (3).

Lip-Glo (2), Loxene (2), Macleans indigestion remedies (4) tooth-paste (3), Milk of Magnesia preparations (2), Milpar (4), Moorland indigestion tablets (2), Opas tablets, Penetrol inhalant, Pepsodent tooth-paste (2), Phensic (4).

Sebix shampoo (2), Silvikrin shampoo (3) Skin-Glo, Vaseline hair cream (3) petroleum jelly

(5) liquid shampoo (3), Veno's cough mixture (3), Vosene (3), Water Lilies shampoo (3), Yeast-Vite (2), 1001 cleaner (7).

WALES

Alka-Seltzer (2), Amami wave set (3), Anestan tablets, Beecham's pills (3) powders (4), Cadum soap, California syrup of figs (2), Colgate dental cream, Dinneford's magnesia (4).

Euthymol tooth-paste, Fynnon salt (2), Germolene (4), Gillette razors and blades (2), Gon, Hudnut egg shampoo (3), Kleenex, Knight's Castile soap (2).

Loxene (2), Mae throat sweets (3), Macleans indigestion remedies (5) tooth-paste (2), Macprin (2), Milk of Magnesia preparations (3), Milton (2), Moorland indigestion tablets, Opas tablets, Penetrol inhalant, Pepsodent tooth-paste (5), Phensic (3), Phosferine (3), Phyllosan (3).

Safada cream shampoo (3), Silvikrin hair cream (2), Vaseline hair cream (3) petroleum jelly (5) liquid shampoo (3), Veno's cough mixture (4), Water Lilies shampoo (3), Yeast-Vite (2), 1001 cleaner (2).

Other products which are currently being advertised (but for which no station has been notified) include: Barnet combs, Bunnymuff, Pifco vibratory massager.

PRESS ADVERTISING

ALFRED FRANKS & BARTLETT CO., LTD., 266 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1: Bortex sun glasses. In *Daily Express*, *Daily Mirror*, *News of the World*, *Radio Times*, *T.V. Times*, *Woman* and *Woman's Own* during summer months.

F. W. HAMPSHIRE & CO., LTD., Sunnydale, Derby: Loxene. In national daily and Sunday newspapers, provincial papers and women's magazines.

OPTABS, LTD., Kemtheutic House, Grant Street, Bradford, 3: Optabs. In *Sunday Pictorial*, *Sunday Express*, *The People*, *Woman's Sunday Mirror*.

SPRATT'S PATENT, LTD., 41 Bow Road, London, E.3: Spratt's products. Newspaper advertising during April includes whole page in *Daily Mirror*.

PUBLICATIONS

Booklets and Leaflets

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO. (INC.), Wilmington 98, Delaware: "du Pont Fibers in Industry." Pp. 76.

Periodicals

BRITISH PRODUCTIVITY COUNCIL, 21 Tothill Street, London, S.W.1: B.P.C. Bulletin, No. 50, January 1958.

Price Lists

STANLEY C. JOHNSON, LTD., Oliver House, 51 City Road, London, E.C.1: D'Orsay, and Lucien Lelong perfumes, 1958. Pp. 8 and 11.

C. & D. WEEKLY LIST OF PRICES

A = Advanced; R = Reduced; I.R.P. = Inclusive Retail Price; * = Tax 30 per cent.; † = Tax 90 per cent.

BOOTS PURE DRUG CO., LTD. (from February 14)

	Each	I.R.P.
Bismostab injection 1 fl. oz.	3 6	5 3 A

C. & G. KEARSLEY, LTD.

	Doz.	
Widow Welch's pills*	20 0	2 9 A
	47 0	6 5 A

PHARMETHICALS (LONDON), LTD. (from March 1)

	Each	
Presuren 0.5 gm.	14 0	21 0 A
1 gm.	23 10	35 9 A

PINAUD, LTD. (agents: BIOMETICA, LTD.) (from March 1)

	Doz.	
Pinaud cau de quinine (sprinkler)†	27 6	5 6 A
	47 6	9 6 A

Blanche eau de quinine (sprinkler)†	47 6	9 6 A
eau de Portugal (sprinkler)†	27 6	5 6 A
	47 6	9 6 A
bay rum†	27 6	5 6 A
Opera setting lotion†	27 6	5 6 A

honey and flowers liquid brilliantine†	27 6	5 6 A
cosmetique brilliantine (baton)†	47 6	9 6 A

hair oils (violet, jasmine and lavender)†	27 6	5 6 A
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NEW PRODUCTS AND PACKS

ABBOTT LABORATORIES, LTD.

Filmtab Compocillin-V 12	11 9
100	90 0
500	442 6

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, LTD., PHARMACEUTICALS DIVISION

Hibitane dihydrochloride 10 gm.	84 0	10 6
---------------------------------	------	------

MERCK SHARP & DOHME, LTD.

	Each
Hydrocortone intra-articular injection ampoule 1 mil 6	13 6

PEDAIR APPLIANCES, LTD.

Pedair chiropody padding insoles pair	1 9
bunion protectors 2	2 11
bunion cushion	1 0
metatarsal pad and band pair	2 6
corn pads 5	3 11
callous pads 3	1 0

PINAUD, LTD. (agents: BIOMETICA, LTD.)

	Doz.	
Pinaud Set-Up pre-shave lotion†	31 3	6 3
lilac vegetal after-shave lotion†	31 3	6 3

Robinson's great START-OF-SEASON BONUS

FREE ORANGE SMASH with your Soft Drinks order

With every order of 6 dozen of *any* of Robinson's soft drinks—Orange Smash, Lemon or Orange Barley, Orange, Grapefruit or Lemon Squash and Sicilian Lemon Juice—we offer 6 FREE bottles of Orange Smash.

Orange Smash is the fast selling new Orange drink made from the whole fresh fruit—the most orangey of orange drinks. Both Orange Smash, and Robinson's Lemon Barley, are being supported by

the heaviest ever advertising campaigns both in the Press and on T.V.

Take full advantage of this exceptionally generous offer which represents an overall profit of at least 1/- per bottle. Remember too, when putting in your orders, that Robinson's Barley Water is now the second most popular concentrated soft drink in the country.

Place your order with our representative or send it direct to us.

This special bonus will run for 8 weeks from February 24th to April 19th

Robinson's

KEEN, ROBINSON & CO. LTD · CARROW WORKS · NORWICH



Now there's a new 'plus' in Evan Williams Wave Set!



UP TO 60% PROFIT FOR YOU!

There's a handsome new counter display unit in red, yellow and black containing six Blue bottles and six Green Glow bottles.

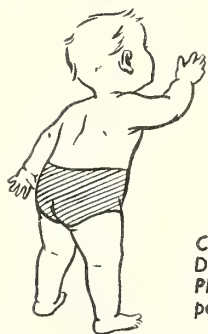
WHOLESALE PRICE: 8/6d. PER DOZ. • RETAIL PRICE: 1/8d.

Reductions on Parcel Terms: In a £4 parcel, 8/- per dozen (54.1% profit on cost); in an £8 parcel, 7/8d. per dozen (60.8% profit on cost). Carriage is paid on all orders value £2 and over.

Give these best sellers a big show for bigger profits!

EVAN WILLIAMS CO LTD • AINTREE ROAD • PERIVALE • MIDDLESEX

GEORGTON BABY PANTS



for the
well-
dressed
Baby

Covered in Nylon and the latest Rayon Designs, and lined with a very soft Plastic. Designed and cut to ensure perfect comfort for the Baby.

★ At Popular Prices.

Ask your
Wholesaler to show
you this range in the new
carton for counter display

Wholesale and Shipping only.

**GEORGE HIGTON
LIMITED**
WINDMILL ROW,
LONDON, S.E.11.



For more than 100 years

CAMTHOL

has been recommended
for COUGHS & COLDS



CAMTHOL LINCTUS

The Cough mixture for Adults

CAMTHOL PASTILLES

In tins suitable for pocket and handbag

CAMTHOL VAPOUR RUB

Incorporating the finest Essential Oils



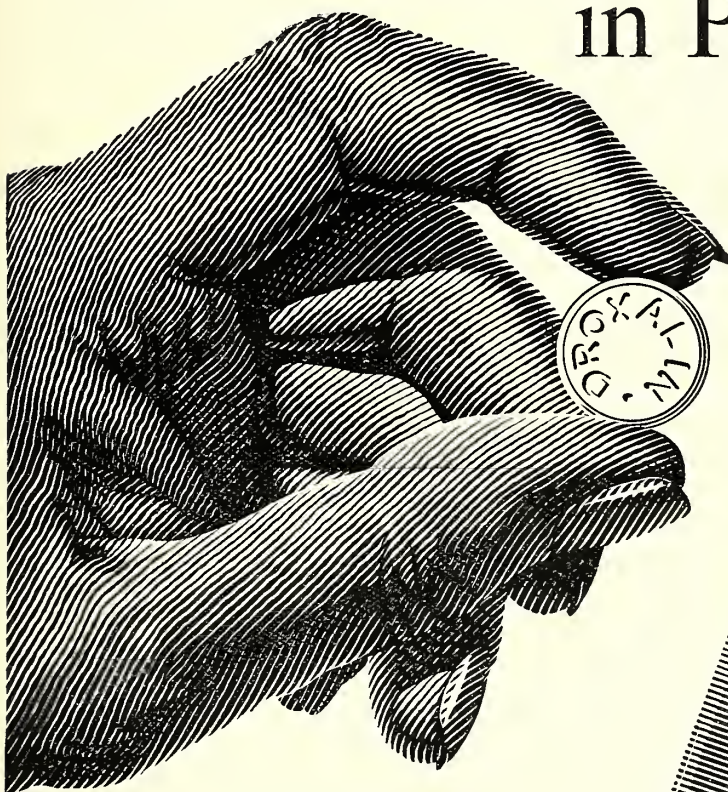
BONUS—Thirteen to the dozen on all orders

	Retail	per doz.
CAMTHOL LINCTUS	3/- per bott. inc. P.T.	Cost 27/6
CAMTHOL PASTILLES	1/9 per tin inc. P.T.	Cost 14/11½
CAMTHOL VAPOUR RUB	1/9 per jar inc. P.T.	Cost 14/11½

B. HOOPER & CO. LTD.

6 RAILWAY PLACE, FENCHURCH STREET,
LONDON, E.C.3

DROXALIN palatability in Peptic Ulcer



IN PEPTIC ULCER, carefully regulated medication is often interrupted by the patient's distaste for an acid adsorbent. Bland and palatable, DROXALIN TABLETS overcome this difficulty and are widely prescribed in the treatment of Peptic Ulcer, Hyperacidity and Sickness of Pregnancy.

DROXALIN combines the two most preferred acid adsorbents—Aluminium Hydroxide and Magnesium Trisilicate. Pleasantly flavoured, the DROXALIN TABLET commands the patient's ready acceptance, being free from grittiness or the metallic taste usually

associated with Aluminium Hydroxide therapy.

DROXALIN gives quick relief from pain by rapid acid adsorption* without danger of secondary acid rise or other harmful side effects. The special film packing enables DROXALIN to be carried hygienically in pocket or handbag.



Active ingredients per tablet:

Gelat. Alumin. Hydrox. Sicc... 2.5 grains Mag. Trisil ... 2.5 grains.

** This will neutralise 50 mls. of N/10 HCl in thirty minutes.*

AT 2/6d. FOR 30 TABLETS DROXALIN SHOWS 34% on S.P.

A Dispensing Pack of 504 tablets is available.

DROXALIN

Doctors receive regular mailings and samplings

SCOTT & TURNER LTD., ANDREWS HOUSE, NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, I.

for **ASTHMA** and Allied Chest Complaints, you can safely recommend—

RIDDOVYDRIN ASTHMA INHALANT

—A BIOLOGICAL PREPARATION CONTAINING VITAMIN C

RIDDOVYDRIN gives Rapid and Prolonged Relief to the most Chronic Cases.

SAMPLES AND LITERATURE FREE ON REQUEST

TOGETHER WITH

RIDDOPAG PLASTIC INHALER

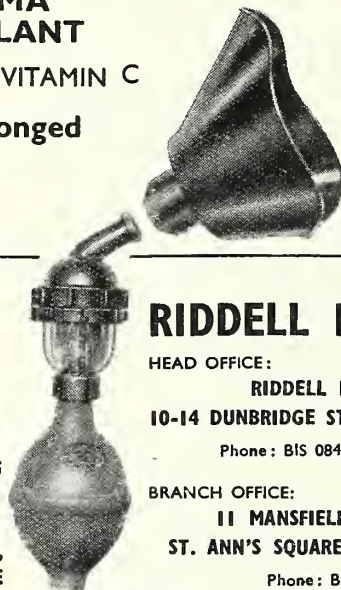
WITH OR WITHOUT MASK

— UNBREAKABLE —

Gives a Fine Dry Vapour Free of Drops

MAY BE SUPPLIED ON E.C.10 FORMS

40°/o DISCOUNT ALLOWED ON ALL INHALERS, RETAILING FROM 9/6d. TO 58/6 TAX FREE



RIDDELL PRODUCTS LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:

RIDDELL HOUSE,

10-14 DUNBRIDGE STREET, LONDON, E.2

Phone: BIS 0843-4-5 (3 lines)

BRANCH OFFICE:

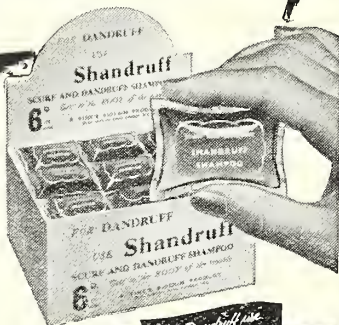
11 MANSFIELD CHAMBERS,

ST. ANN'S SQUARE, MANCHESTER, 2

Phone: BLA. 2894

MORE TILLS
are tinkling every week

Is yours? Have you ordered Shandruff yet? It's time you stocked this new money spinner, because as a 6d. sachet it is now doing big figures. Reasons
(1) It's very, very good
(2) It's most attractive
(3) It's an automatic "repeater." So



These neat little counter cards will aid your sales.

Price 42/- per gross sachets, plus P.T. AVAILABLE ON SALE OR RETURN
Overseas Enquiries to:
Gordon & Gotch, Ltd. (export division), 75/79 Farringdon St., London, E.C.4
or from your usual wholesaler and

VINES BIOCRIN LIMITED

222-224, HARROW ROAD, LONDON, W.2

Telephone: CUNningham 1172-3

Manufacturers of Jackels Nutritive and Oilafix Hair Cream

Further outlook—
COLD and WET!
just the weather for
Rheumatism,
Fibrositis,
Lumbago,
and

RADIARAY

INFRA-RED

and Radiant Heat Lamps.

Brochure available from

Hinders LIMITED

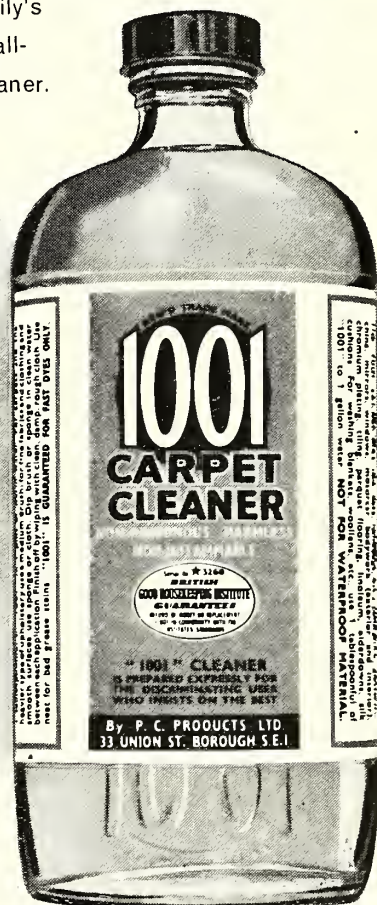
174/192, Estcourt Road,
London, S.W.6 Estab. 1919





Yes! There before your customer's very eyes will be our biggest ever nation-wide T.V. campaign. Featuring easy-to-follow demonstrations, it provides a really powerful medium for showing 1001 in action! Customers will respond immediately. Be ready for them! Write now for full details of 1001 — the family's favourite all-round cleaner.

**1001
CLEANER**





The

BEATSON

Ribbed Oval..

Attractive presentation and sound functional design are both provided by the Beatson Ribbed Oval.

A wide range is available, both Cork Mouth and Screw Neck, with either White Enamelled, Black, Red or White Plastic Caps.

Be sure to specify BEATSON

"The Sign of a



Good Bottle"

BEATSON, CLARK & CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1751

Glass Bottle Manufacturers
ROTHERHAM YORKS

BC73A

For the busy Chemist

the new Cuticura Medicated Liquid provides a two-fold service. Just one bottle makes a brilliant and attractive display that answers the customer's enquiry "What do you recommend . . . ?" And every bottle earns the customer's thanks for a preparation that effectively soothes and relieves minor skin and scalp irritations.

Mildly medicated for the Care of the Skin, as are all the Cuticura Preparations—Soap, Ointment, Talcum Powder and Shaving Stick—now comes the new

Cuticura Medicated Liquid

Trade Price 23/6 dozen, selling at 3/2 bottle

Purchase Tax 30%

336



PRIDE
hair beauty PREPARATIONS
SELL ON SIGHT!

Spraying ^{HAIR} *Lacquer*

Retails at 4/3

The finest of hair lacquers with a delightful perfume available in the new Super Spray 2½ oz. polythene bottle (various colours) in attractive individually packed cartons, and boxed in 1 doz. units in eye-catching display outers. Refill sachets also available packed in 2 doz. display units retail at 2s. 8d.



Egg and Lemon

CREAM SHAMPOO Retails at 3/9

24 shampoos in plastic injector dispenser. Hair and scalp always kept at its best with this high-foaming soapless cream shampoo made from the natural benefits of shell eggs and juice of fresh lemons. Trial—3 shampoo tubes 9d., 3 individual shampoos linked together, 10d.—all packed in well-designed display outers.



Scalp Milk

Retails at 3/3

An alleviating scalp lotion for use after shampooing and before setting. Allays scurf irritation; quick-drying action holds the hair, removes tangles; leaves hair free from all deposits and with a beautiful lustre.



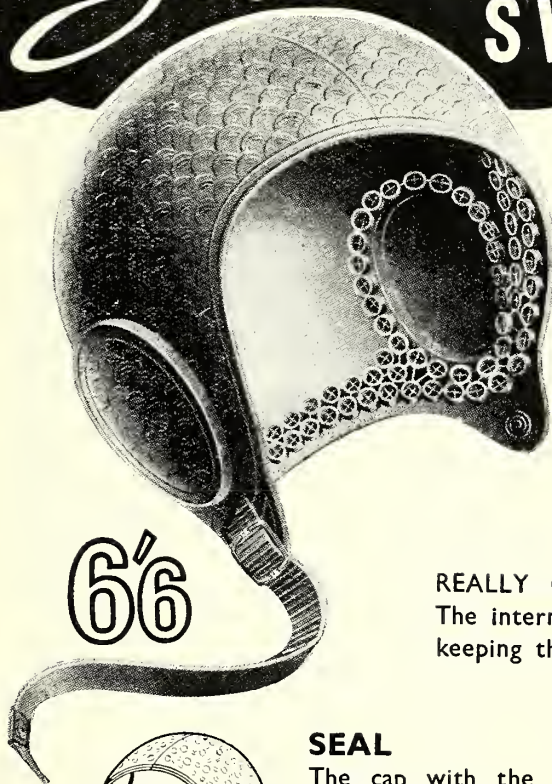
PRIDE PRODUCTS SELL ON SIGHT!

These Fast-Selling lines are now being advertised continuously in National magazines and on Television.

From your usual wholesaler or direct—

B. N. FURMAN (PRODUCTIONS) LTD., 133 Fonthill Road, N.4

Submarine REGD. SWIMMING CAPS



6'6

HEAVILY ADVERTISED

IN THE NATIONAL PRESS

Continuous advertising through May, June, & July in Woman, Woman's Own, Woman's Journal, Woman & Beauty, Everywoman, Woman's Illustrated, She, Modern Woman, Vanity Fair, Vogue, Harper's Bazaar, etc.

TRIDENT

REALLY COMFORTABLE, Featherweight and stretchy. The internal suction cups fit every contour of the head, keeping the hair absolutely dry.

'The secret is in the suction cups'.



SEAL

The cap with the watertight inner flange, which forms an air pocket to keep hair bone dry.

4/9



PENGUIN

Fitted with soft rubber flanges and ear recesses. Proved, over the years, one of the most popular and efficient swimming caps.

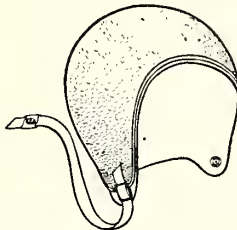
3/6



STANDARD

Attractive designs, light weight stretchy rubber.

2/11



CLIPPER

Plain stipple, ideal for schools and swimming clubs.

Clipper 1. With strap. Four Sizes.

2/11

Clipper 2. Strapless Model. Four Sizes.

2/6

Clipper 3. Man's Polo Cap. 2/11

Submarine swimming caps offer the most comprehensive range in the world.

They are made from the best quality rubber, and are thin, stretchy and long-lasting. The finish is immaculate, the designs attractive, and the fit unexcelled. Prompt deliveries throughout the season.

In addition to attractive display material, the SEAL and TRIDENT caps are individually sleeved, and packed in attractive one-dozen display outers, and the PENGUIN caps are each in a polythene bag.

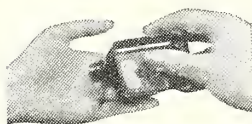
EACH CAP IS UNCONDITIONALLY GUARANTEED.

SUBMARINE SWIMMING CAPS CREATE LASTING GOODWILL.

W. W. HAFFENDEN LTD • RICHBOROUGH RUBBER WORKS • SANDWICH • KENT



a medical problem



the prescribable answer



dandruff

SELSUN Regd.

(SELENIUM SULPHIDE, ABBOTT)

is the solution to
the medical problem
of DANDRUFFFOR FURTHER INFORMATION
OR A SAMPLE, PLEASE WRITE TO:**ABBOTT
LABORATORIES LTD**

Abbott

LABORATORIES LTD · PERIVALE · GREENFORD · MIDDX.

SELSUN

TANNIC ACID

AND DERIVATIVES

THE BRITISH DYEWOOD COMPANY LIMITED
19 St. VINCENT PLACE GLASGOW C.1**W. K. BURNSIDE Pty., LTD., Melbourne, AUSTRALIA**

AUSTRALIAN EUCALYPTUS OILS

RECTIFIED B.P.

70/75% and 80/85%

EUCALYPTOL B.P.

PRODUCED NATURALLY WITHOUT FRACTIONATION
CONSEQUENTLY**KEEP FRESH LONGER**Agents for U.K.: **WILSON & MANSFIELD, LTD., 15 Philpot Lane, LONDON, E.C.3**

Phone: MANSION HOUSE 9264-5-6

(WHOLESALE ONLY)

Grams: WYFIELD, LONDON

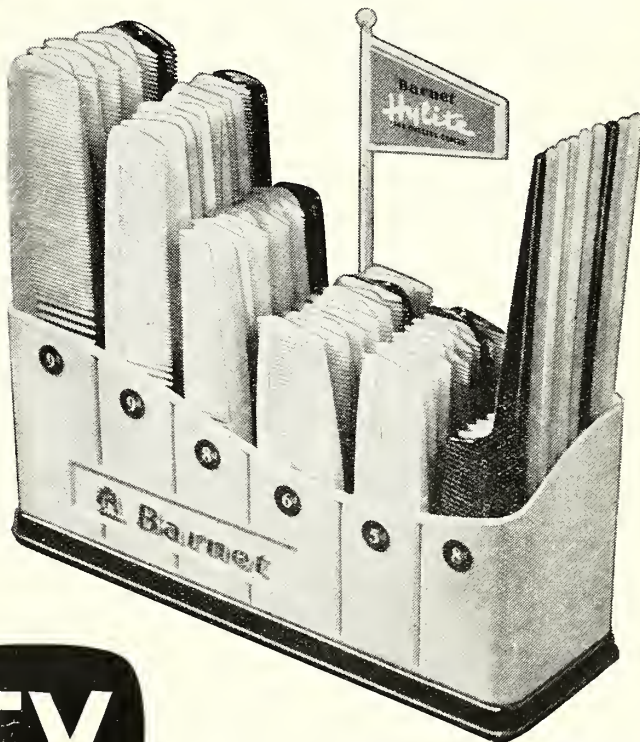


Barnet Combs sell on sight . . .

Backed by extensive TV advertising, Barnet combs in their elegant quick-sale cabinets sell themselves . . . impulse sales to add to other purchases . . . extra profit from only the effort of putting a Barnet cabinet on your counter!

And remember Barnet REFILLS show you up to 72% profit mark-up all the year round.

ORDER NOW from your wholesaler and cash in on Barnet's big TV campaign.



There are ten wonderful cabinets to choose from in Barnet's superb new 'Gold' range including NYLON combs with a FIVE YEAR GUARANTEE.

Barnet Combs now on

TV

LONDON

MIDLANDS

NORTHERN

Manufactured by (Wholesale only)

E. R. Holloway Limited, Bessemer Road, Welwyn Garden City, Herts. Telephone: Welwyn Garden 4444

Progallin BU
Butyl Gallate

Progallin O
Octyl Gallate

Progallin LA
Dodecyl - (Lauryl) - Gallate

Progallin P
Normal Propyl Gallate (BPC)

Progallin CE
n-Hexadecyl - (Cetyl) - Gallate

Progallin A
Ethyl Gallate

The powerful and harmless
PROGALLIN
Regd. Trade Mark
antioxidants for
fats and oils including
Essential Oils.

These antioxidants have a wide range of applications to protect oils, fats and other oxidisable products from early rancidity caused by autoxidation and peroxide formation.

Our Service Dept. will gladly co-operate with you on all technical problems.

NIPA LABORATORIES LTD, TREFOREST INDUSTRIAL ESTATE, Nr CARDIFF. Tel TREFOREST 2128/9
Sole distributors for the United Kingdom
P. SAMUELSON & CO, ROMAN WALL HOUSE, 1 CRUTCHED FRIARS, LONDON EC3 Tel ROY 2117/8

Announcing...

HUFFER & SMITH LTD

FINE CHEMICAL DIVISION OF C. F. GERHARDT LTD.

Now in full production...

ALUMINIUM GLYCINATE · CHLORAL HYDRATE
AMINOPHYLLINE · POTASSIUM IODIDE
PIPERAZINE SALTS · CITRATES

SOLE U.K. AGENTS FOR SIEGFRIED LTD
AMIDOPYRIN · BARBITURATES · BENZOCAIN · NIKETHAMIDE

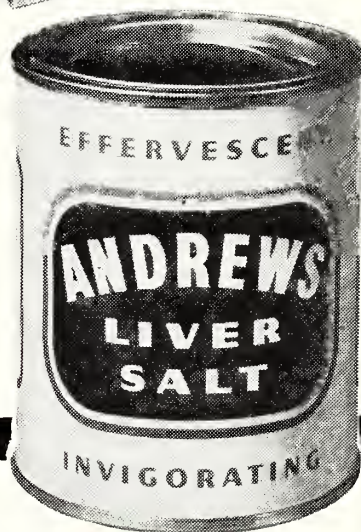
HUFFER & SMITH LTD., NEW ERA WORKS, PURLEY WAY, CROYDON, SURREY
Telephone: THORnton Heath 4266 Cables: SANTONINIC, CROYDON

These famous products are
being advertised in the **DAILY MIRROR**
week beginning February 24th



***For extra business...
extra profits...***

*display these brands
on your counters,
in your windows.
Be sure customers see
that you are their
nearest stockist.*



* 14,460,000 readers of the Daily Mirror will see these advertisements. That's over one in three of all shoppers in your area. Tell your other suppliers that the support you want is brand advertising in the Daily Mirror.

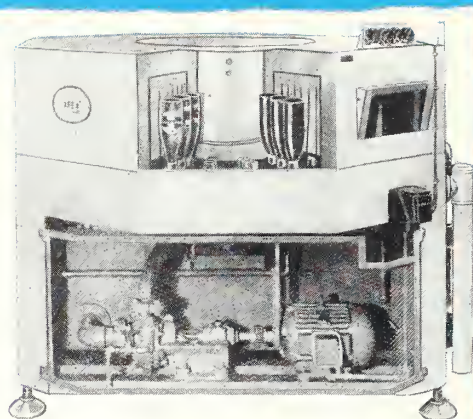
* I.P.A. Readership Survey, March-April, 1957

DAILY MIRROR

—biggest daily sale
in the Universe—
moves goods nationally,
regionally, **LOCALLY.**



... cleaning 2,000 bottles an hour, in less than 30 sq. ft. of floor space.
The APEX can cope with bottles in any condition and shape or size.
Overall dimension 5'6" long x 5'6" wide x 4'9" high.



* After Sales Service and Spares readily available.

ROTARY HYDRO BOTTLE WASHING MACHINE

R. POWLEY & SONS LIMITED, ST. MARK'S ROAD, SUNDERLAND, ENGLAND

Telephone: 4846 7

Telegrams and Cables: "Powley" Sunderland

Monochloroacetic Acid Sodium Monochloroacetate

FARBWERKE HOECHST AG.

formerly Meister Lucius & Brüning

Frankfurt (M) - Hoechst



C 386 c - E/Ew 41

Distributors for chemicals in the U.K.:

HOECHST CHEMICALS LTD., 50, Jermyn Street, London S.W. 1, Tel. Reg. 7534

75, Piccadilly, Manchester 1, Tel. Central 2234/5

QUALITY

IN WHITE FLINT

GLASS CONTAINERS



First Class
in GLASS

NATIONAL GLASS WORKS (YORK) LTD.

FISHERGATE, YORK. Tel. YORK 23021
ALSO AT: 105 HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.1.
Tel. HOLBORN 2146

- Prompt delivery from stock
- Packed in easily handled cartons

WHOLESALE ONLY



DISPENSING BOTTLES

1-oz. to 20-oz.

RIBBED OYALS

½-oz. to 16-oz.

BOW-FRONT PANELS

1-oz. to 8-oz. and 16-oz.

OLIVE OIL BOTTLES

2½-oz., 5-oz. and 10-oz.

OVAL TABLET BOTTLES

Nos. 1 to 7½ sizes.

ROUND SCREW JARS

Tall and Semi-squat.

PANEL FLATS

1 oz. to 4-oz.

VIALS

½-oz. to 3-oz.

RECTANGULAR TABLET BOTTLES

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 sizes.



ELASTIC BAND TRUSSES

Eesiness



THE FINEST ELASTIC SURGICAL APPLIANCES

**SURGICAL BELTS
CORSETS
BRASSIERES**



**SUSPENSORY
BANDAGES**

ELASTIC HOSIERY

- SEAMED - FINE OR STOUT
- SEAMLESS - FINE OR STOUT
- TWO-WAY STRETCH LASTEX TYPE
- ELASTIC NET "EESINET" IN COTTON OR NYLON
- • • TWO-WAY STRETCH - LASTEX TYPE



MADE WITH NYLON YARN

**NATIONAL HEALTH
SERVICE APPLIANCES**
of all Descriptions

E. SALLIS LTD.

VERNON WORKS · BASFORD · NOTTINGHAM
PHONE NOTTM. 77841/2 GRAMS "EESINESS"

"Ladysmith" Busymwear

4 ounce B.N.S.

NYLON



- ★ Will enhance your business by their smart and business-like appearance.
- ★ No Laundry Bills.
- ★ Easily washed and quickly dried 55/6 to 78/6



IN SWISS WHITE AND 15 SHADES
also in

TERYLENE 69/6

(ACID RESISTING)

AND DRILLS

WHITE & COLOURS FROM 25/11

Pin this to your letter heading and post to us for styles, patterns and prices.

ORME BROS. LTD.

CORPORATION STREET, COVENTRY

Telephone : 2972

Established 1880



Your
"SILENT"
SALESMAN
in
NORTHERN
IRELAND

*An integral part
of the
United Kingdom*

Read in the homes of every hamlet, village, town and city throughout the whole of this important industrial and commercial territory.

Belfast Telegraph

HEAD OFFICE, ROYAL AVENUE, BELFAST, LONDON OFFICE 112 FLEET STREET, E.C.4

THE NEWSPAPER WITH THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN NORTHERN IRELAND



*A corner of the M+P Ethical
Showrooms. Trained Assistants
always available to advise*

*Other departments for Chemists'
Sundries, Dressings and Medical
Supplies of all kinds*

The Centre for Ethicals in the North-East

MAWSON & PROCTOR PHARMACEUTICALS LIMITED

LOW FRIAR LANE, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE 1

Telephone: 29751/7 (8 lines)

MOTHER LIKES THE POWDER—
BABY LIKES THE TIN

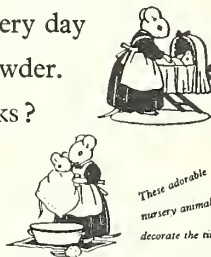


*the new-formula baby powder,
in the fascinating
'nursery' container*

Mothers are asking every day
for Southalls Baby Powder.

What about your stocks?

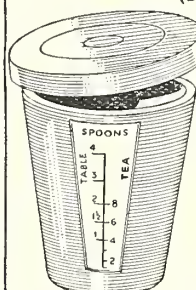
Order now—through
your usual wholesaler,
of course.



Retail Price—1/10d. per tin
Trade Price—12/6d. per doz. tins
(plus P.T. (30%) at 3/9d. per doz. tins)
SOUTHALLS (BIRMINGHAM) LTD.
Charford Mills, Saltley, Birmingham 8

AMBYTHENE

(BRAND OF POLYTHENE)



MEDICINE MEASURES

UNBREAKABLE—ACCURATE

with or without close fitting lids
obtainable from usual distribu-
tors at 12/1 dozen with lids or
8/9 dozen without lids.

Wholesalers' supplies
obtainable direct from

AMPLEX APPLIANCES (KENT) LTD.
19 DARTMOUTH ROAD, HAYES, BROMLEY, KENT
(RAVensbourne 5531)



**WINTER IS HERE
SELL SUN!
'NERON'**

ULTRA-VIOLET
plus
INFRA-RED
HEALTH LAMP
£4 18 6

(MADE BY OSRAM
G.m.b.H.)

"V" (DEVELOPMENT
& TRADING) LTD.

22 CLIFTON RD.
LONDON W.9

VITAMIN D3

PURE CRYSTALLINE D3

FINE CHEMICALS

Manufacturers:

PEBOC LIMITED

Sales Office: 629/630 TOWER BUILDING,
LIVERPOOL 3, ENGLAND

Laboratories: NORTHOLT, MIDDLESEX

SOLO

ADVERTISING CAMPAIGN

**covers TV – ALL NETWORKS
NATIONAL & PERIODICAL PRESS
AND LARGE OUTDOOR SITES
for all their quality products—**

- ★ **SOLO RO (CF) ★ SOLO SQUASHES**
- ★ **SOLO NATURAL LEMON JUICE**
- ★ **SOLO DIABETIC SQUASH**



It's the quality chemists prefer...

SOLO ORCHARDS LTD · TOTTERIDGE LANE · LONDON · N.20 · HILLside 6641 (3 lines)

When a cough sedative,
expectorant and respiratory
tonic is required . . .

PULMO

BAILLY

is the answer

90 c.c. BOTTLE:

Your price 34/- per doz.

plus 9/11½ P.T.

Retailing at 4/8 each

DISPENSING PACKS:

16 fl. ozs. 11/6 net

80 fl. ozs. 45/- net



VELTIS

EMOLLIENT CREAM

PROFIT OF

50% TO 67%

ON COST PRICE
(TAX INCLUDED)

PERFUMED

Tube	Trade Price Inc. P.T.	Retail Price Inc. P.T.
40 gm.	1/7½ each	2/6 each
70 gm.	2/6½ each	3/10 each

UNPERFUMED

40 gm.	1/1½ each	1/10 each
70 gm.	1/8½ each	2/10 each



BENGUE & CO., LTD., Manufacturing Chemists,
MOUNT PLEASANT · ALPERTON · WEMBLEY · MIDDLESEX



Brown-Glo

a creation of L'OREAL · PARIS

The **NEW** semi-permanent colouring that
restores completely **NATURAL COLOUR** to
GREYING HAIR



COLOR-GLO created a vast new hair colouring market among younger women. Now comes BROWN-GLO, a sister product which conceals greying hair: *backed by a powerful and regular advertising campaign in the Women's Magazines (over 12 million readers).*

The first of its kind in the world, BROWN-GLO will bring about another hair colouring revolution. At last, a woman with unwanted greying hair can buy a semi-permanent hair colouring that will conceal her grey hair absolutely naturally, and have all the following reassuring advantages.

- * It is not a dye—not a rinse.
- * It is absolutely harmless, and foolproof.
- * It survives shampooing and the effects last 4 to 5 weeks before requiring renewing.
- * Although it conceals her greying hair, the user still retains her natural colouring.
- * Because it is semi-permanent, she can return to her natural grey.
- * BROWN-GLO cannot rub off on clothes or pillows or run when wet.
- * It's good for the hair—improves its condition.
- * It does not affect permanent waving.

Millions of women have unwanted grey hairs. Every one is a potential user of BROWN-GLO, and once they begin to use it, they will go on buying it every 4 to 5 weeks.

There is big new profit for you—make no mistake about that. A great volume of sales is a certainty. All the drive, sales "know-how" and successful advertising technique that made COLOR-GLO a big seller from the word go is behind BROWN-GLO.

Advertising for this revolutionary hair colouring is now appearing in the big circulation women's magazines. Grey haired women all over the country will be asking for BROWN-GLO. You must have some on your counter.

Order from your Wholesaler *now*, he has stocks available.

Brown-Glo

Trade price 28/10 per doz.
plus 90% tax

Retails at 5/9 per tube.

Packed in a tube inside an individual display carton with instruction leaflet and sponge applicator.

There are six shades, which we suggest are ordered in the following proportions:

Mid Brown	25%
Mid Warm Brown	15%
Dark Brown	20%
Dark Warm Brown	15%
Light Brown	12½%
Light Golden Brown	12½%

A SISTER PRODUCT OF COLOR-GLO . . . FASTEST SELLING HAIR COLOURING PRODUCT

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS (Prepaid)

ORRIDGE & COMPANY

CHEMIST BUSINESS TRANSFER AGENTS AND VALUERS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
BRANCHES: BIRMINGHAM · SOUTHAMPTON · LIVERPOOL · SHEFFIELD · CARDIFF

for main pharmaceutical department. Salary £580—£785 per annum plus London Weighting. Whitley conditions and assimilation point in salary scale according to experience. Apply giving age, qualifications, experience, names of references to the Chief Pharmacist.
C 7636

EVANS MEDICAL SUPPLIES LTD.**MEDICAL REPRESENTATIVE—SOUTH WALES**

Applications are invited for appointment as a medical representative for an area in South Wales from persons preferably holding a pharmaceutical qualification. Adequate initial training will be given in the highly specialised work of detailing the Company's medical specialities and all necessary measures of support are in operation.

The Company operates a Pensions and Life Assurance Scheme and the conditions of employment have an attractive career value.

Write with full details of education, qualifications and experience to the Pharmaceutical Director, Evans Medical Supplies Ltd., Speke, Liverpool, 19.

C 7600

Appointments—Continued**THE UNITED BIRMINGHAM****HOSPITALS,****THE QUEEN ELIZABETH****HOSPITAL,****EDGBASTON, BIRMINGHAM, 15****Pharmacists**

Applications are invited from Pharmacists for a resident post providing a unique introduction to Hospital Pharmacy. Encouragement is given to useful research. Salary in accordance with Whitley Council scale, less a deduction of £140 per annum for full board residence. Applications giving names of two referees, to the Chief Pharmacist.

C 7640

**UPTON HOSPITAL, SLOUGH,
BUCKS****Senior Pharmacist**

required at this General Hospital. Applications stating age, qualifications and experience, with names of two referees to Secretary, as soon as possible.

C 7436

HEALTH CENTRE**SWINDON HEALTH CENTRE****Deputy Chief Pharmacist**

Applications invited from pharmacists for superannuable appointment of Deputy Chief Pharmacist at above Health Centre. Salary on scale £675—£910 p.a.—39-hour week. Living accommodation may be available if required.

Applications stating age, qualifications, experience and names and addresses of three referees to be sent as soon as possible to the Clerk of the Council, County Hall, Trowbridge.

C 367

SITUATIONS VACANT**RETAIL (HOME)**

BECKENHAM, KENT. Unqualified young lady assistant required with experience in dispensing. Good salary and hours. Half-day Saturdays. High-class residential area. 10 miles from London. J. D. Millar, 90 Wickham Road, Park Langley, Beckenham, Bcc, 1213. C 1281

CAMBRIDGESHIRE. A pharmacist is required to manage our branch at March. This is a permanent superannuated post with a commencing wage, on present sales, of £1,050 per annum. We have a large modern shop with a staff of six and there are excellent prospects in congenial surroundings. Modern attractive house available at a reasonable rent. Apply to Peterborough Co-operative Chemists, Ltd., Park Road, Peterborough. C 1289

KINGSBURY. Pharmaceutical chemist required to manage a substantial business. There is a good supporting staff and the salary will be commensurate with the responsibilities. Applications giving full details to Box C 1292.

KINGSTON-ON-THAMES. A vacancy will shortly arise for an experienced pharmacist to manage a branch establishment in this area. There is attractive accommodation and the salary structure will be commensurate with the duties involved. Applications in first instance to Box C 1294 when an appointment will be arranged to discuss the position.

PHARMACIST REQUIRED. either sex, for a pleasant and congenial business in Thames suburb. Accommodation if required. Swan, 145 St. Margarets Road, Twickenham. Phone: ropesgrove 3231. C 1300

LONDON, S.E. Pharmacist required to take full charge of middle-class business. Great scope for expansion owing to new housing developments. Good prospects. Full superannuation scheme. Please give all particulars of age, previous experience, etc., in confidence, to Managing Director, Arnold M. Gee, Ltd., 12 High Street, Colliers Wood, S.W.19. C 1320

NORTHUMBERLAND. Superintendent pharmacist (one shop) required for Society near Whitley Bay, N.U.C.O. scale and conditions of employment. Superannuation scheme with transfer clause, plus other emoluments. Applications, giving details of age, qualifications and experience, to be forwarded to Secretary/Manager, Shiremoor Co-operative Society, Ltd., Earsdon Road, Shiremoor, Northumberland. C 1262

PORTSMOUTH. Assistant chemist required for the main pharmacy department of a modern departmental store. Applications from either male or female pharmacists would be considered. This is a permanent position with superannuation benefits, sick pay, etc., and good wages plus emoluments. Applications in writing stating age, experience and salary required to the Personnel Manager, Co-operative, 110 Fratton Road, Portsmouth. C 1287

POTTERS BAR. Experienced managing pharmacist required for a business which offers scope for extension and development. There is a substantial salary structure, along with other benefits. Applications in first instance to Box C 1293.

SOUTH COAST TOWN. Pharmacist with good all-round experience required to manage modern pharmacy. Good passing trade, permanency, non-contributory pension scheme in operation. Apply giving full particulars, age, experience, salary required, etc., in first letter to: Box C 1318.

RETAIL (OVERSEAS)

REQUIRED for departmental store in Ceylon, M.P.S. as assistant to qualified manager retail pharmacy. Good terms, regular U.K. leave, all passages provided, good prospects for young bachelor, will consider married man. Apply, Millers, Ltd., 10 Ashley Place (Victoria), London, S.W.1. C 7644

WHOLESALE

ALERT sales representative required Birmingham and Midlands area. Commission basis, Car essential. Age limit 50. Well-connected chemist and hardware retail and wholesale, to maintain and increase thorough distribution of vacuum flasks with modern sales features. Apply Vacco, Ltd., Grosvenor Gardens House, Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W.1. C 7626

ALLIED LABORATORIES LTD.

Medical Representatives required for:

1. S.E. London and Kent.
2. Glasgow.

These are established areas and previous experience is desirable but not essential. A sound medical or pharmaceutical background, current driving licence and residence in the territory are necessary. Remuneration is by salary, commission and expenses, and company car provided. Life Assurance/Pension Scheme in operation. Full details, including career to date, to Sales Manager, Allied Laboratories, Ltd., 140 Park Lane, London, W.1. C 7624

C. L. BENCARD LTD.**MEDICAL REPRESENTATIVES**

Two vacancies exist in the representative force of this progressive British company, for men to call on doctors, hospitals and pharmacists in:—

- (a) Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, Worcestershire
- (b) Cardiff, Monmouthshire, Brecknockshire

Applicants should be under 35 years of age and it is preferable to have had previous experience in this field. They should be of good education and personality. Non-contributory pension and profit participation schemes operate.

Car provided; current driving licence essential. Written applications in confidence to the Sales Manager: C. L. BENCARD LTD., Park Royal, London, N.W.10. C7593

**ASSISTANT TO DIRECTOR
OF MEDICAL DEPARTMENT**

Pharmaceutical or equivalent qualification essential and representative experience an advantage. Age not exceeding 35. The Company has a rapidly expanding interest in the 'ethical' field and the appointment calls for energy and imagination. This position offers an attractive future to the right man. Contributory pension scheme. Applications, treated in strict confidence, to Medical Director, Westminster Laboratories, Ltd., Chalcot Road, London, N.W.1. C 7645

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The manufacturers of Suba Seal Chemists' Products and Suba Maid Housewares require an experienced representative in the following area:

Northants and parts of Warwicks, Beds, Bucks and Oxon.

Nucleus of first-class connection will be handed over to successful applicant and there are excellent prospects for the future.

Remuneration by salary, commission and expenses. Staff superannuation. Car owner essential.

Reply giving full details of career to date, age, and when available, to Home Sales Manager, William Freeman & Co., Ltd., Suba Seal Works, Peel Street, Barnsley. C 7627

MAY & BAKER LTD.,**DAGENHAM, ESSEX**

have a vacancy for a graduate Chemist in their Analytical Development Laboratory to develop chemical and physico-chemical methods of analysis. Applicants with experience in analysis are preferred but recently qualified graduates will be considered. An interest in this type of work and a high standard of practical competence are essential. Five-day week. There is a Pension Fund and Life Assurance Scheme in operation. Apply initially in writing to the Personnel Officer, quoting Reference No. 197. C 7638

MEDICAL REPRESENTATIVES are required in Scotland, the Leeds area and Herts/Middx/Bucks area. A training course will be held in the early spring for men who have a pharmaceutical or medical background or proved selling ability in a similar field plus the capacity to profit by this training. We offer a good basic salary, commission and expenses, a company car, personal insurance and superannuation. Equally important, we offer security in the progressive representative team of an established ethical company. If you have the qualifications, background and initiative necessary, write in confidence to the Sales Manager, Bayer Products, Ltd., Neville House, Eden Street, Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey. C 7623

**CALMIC LIMITED,
CREWE**

wish to engage a PHARMACIST for a permanent position in their Development or Analytical Laboratories. The work is varied and interesting and carried out in ideal conditions. Good salary. Pension Scheme.

Applications in confidence to:
Technical Director, Calmic Ltd., Crewe.

C 7647

RIKER

Riker Laboratories Limited have vacancies for medical representatives. Remuneration, by salary and bonus, is good, expenses are generous and a new car is provided. Territories are as follows:

1. Somerset, Dorset, Wiltshire. 2. South Lancashire.
3. Surrey. 4. East London. 5. Oxfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Berkshire. 6. North Scotland. 7. Northern Ireland.

These are posts offering first class prospects for the right men. There are opportunities for further progress since promotion from within the representative force is a feature of company policy. Only applications from pharmacists or suitably qualified medical auxiliaries will be considered. Previous experience is not essential as a very comprehensive training is given. Apply in the first instance in writing to: The General Sales Manager, Riker Laboratories Limited, Morley Street, LOUGHBOROUGH, Leics,

marking the envelope "Representative."

C 7552

Situations Vacant—Continued**MEDICAL REPRESENTATION**

PHARMACISTS or men with extensive Pharmaceutical backgrounds are invited to apply for appointments as Medical Representatives.

The main requirements are a knowledge of modern therapeutics, pharmacy and selling. In addition, enthusiasm, imagination and integrity are essential.

The company offers a good basic salary in addition to a pension and life cover, provides a car and operates a bonus scheme.

When applying please give full details of self and career to date, and state which area of the United Kingdom you are interested in. Replies to Box C 7522.

OLD-ESTABLISHED cork manufacturers require representatives already calling on chemists. Commission basis only. All areas except the South and South-east Coasts. Box C 1269.

PART-TIME representatives required, on commission basis, for the Midlands, North of England and Scotland. Nationally advertised herbal preparations. Grand opportunity for live representatives to increase the present coverage. Write Box C 1305.

REPRESENTATIVE, 25/35, required for established Midlands territory. This is a responsible post and will be well remunerated by salary, commission and expenses. Experience in calling on chemists and/or doctors and pharmaceutical background essential. Post might suit man for whom whole-time medical promotion has lost its savour. Must be prepared to reside in Birmingham district. Apply with full details, Managing Director, Philip Harris, Ltd., 144 Edmund Street, Birmingham, C 1312

REPRESENTATIVE required, 100 miles radius of London, calling on hospitals, by manufacturer of surgical instruments, syringes, glassware, etc., preference to applicant with medical background; existing accounts handed over to suitable man. Remuneration salary, commission, car expenses (or car provided). Box C 1311.

SOUTH DEVON. Men required with experience in medical specialties and drugs, as order assemblers and checkers. Pension scheme limits age to under 40. Progressive and pleasant conditions. Full details in writing to J. R. Gibbs, Ltd., Wholesale Chemists, Paignton. C 7649

**THE BRITISH DRUG HOUSES,
LTD.,**

invite applications from pharmacists for the post of MEDICAL REPRESENTATIVE in South Wales. Applications should be addressed to reference HAC/JLH, The British Drug Houses, Ltd., Graham Street, London, N.1. C 7609

TABLET COATER. Applications invited from experienced tablet coaters by a firm of manufacturing chemists in West London. Five-day week. Write stating age, experience and salary required (good wages to right man) to Box C 7651.

**THE BRITISH
DRUG HOUSES LTD**
Graham St., London, N.1

have the following positions for which they would welcome applications in writing (Ref. HAC).

— 1 —

YOUNG PHARMACIST

for executive work
in Home Sales Department.

— 2 —

PHARMACIST

as representative
in Scotland,
based on Edinburgh/Dundee.

— 3 —

PHARMACIST

as representative in the
Central London area.

C 7639

THOMAS KERFOOT & CO., LTD., require an experienced representative to call on retail chemists only in S. London and adjacent home counties. A company car is provided and pension scheme is in operation. Please apply, giving full details of age, education, training and experience to Sales Manager, Vale of Bardsley, Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancs. C 7637

VETERINARY REPRESENTATIVE

Required by Manufacturing and Wholesale Chemists to call on the qualified veterinary profession in Southern England and the West Country. This is a very well established territory with good prospects of further development. Car and expenses provided with good salary and bonus. Previous experience of representation is very desirable. Apply to Box C 7453.

WHOLESALE (OVERSEAS)

YOUNG man required by progressive South African Company capable of taking charge of small Tablet Department. Apply Box C 7648.

AGENTS WANTED

MANUFACTURERS of nationally known and advertised cosmetics range, hitherto sold only through the chain stores, seek sales agents, distributors and organisation able to introduce and maintain sales to the chemist trade. Box C 7642.

SELLING and distributing agents wanted in Great Britain, Northern Ireland and abroad for extensive range of high-class medicinal, toilet and cosmetic preparations. Box C 1315.

AGENCIES WANTED

IRELAND. Leading manufacturing and distributing firm in Republic of Ireland is open to take on one high-class series, cosmetic and toilet preparations. Box C 1314.

IRISH REPUBLIC. Are you satisfied with your sales to wholesale and retail customers in this area? Dublin-based manufacturers' agents with whole country coverage offer vivid representation and the benefit of excellent connections throughout the trade. Box C 1282.

**SITUATIONS WANTED
RETAIL (HOME)**

L.P.S.I. and unqualified assistant desire positions. Assistants or dispensers, England. Good experience, excellent references. Box C 1298.

YOUNG LADY ASSISTANT available for vacancy in London pharmacy. Box C 1280.

WHOLESALE

REPRESENTATIVE, five years' experience calling on chemists and wholesalers in London and Home Counties, seeks progressive position in same field. Car owner. Box C 1313.

SALES MANAGER, 28 years old, executive with personal sales and management experience, interested in new progressive sales or advertising appointment. Extensive advertising experience. Preference for cosmetic or allied fields. Box C 1310.

EXPERIENCED young man, aged 29, having successfully covered all aspects of selling in U.K., and now going to seek better prospects for young family in S. Rhodesia, would like to hear from manufacturers wishing to promote the sale of their products through the hospital, pharmaceutical, electrical trades. Able to organise sales force if future expansion requires. Box C 1306.

IRISH chemist assistant (39) with following experience: (1) seven years' retail; (2) thirteen years' wholesale; (3) one year's travelling. Wishes to do two weeks locum with company as medical representative or traveller, with a view to permanency later in year. Or what other offer? Box C 1301.

KEEN representative seeks post with wider scope. Good connections with London chemists. Also some medical detailing experience. Box C 1308.

REPRESENTATIVE of class; experienced, energetic, mature salesman; popular with chemists, stores most areas, desires selling position home or abroad immediately. Working knowledge of many languages. Entirely unattached. Soundest reason for changing job. Glowing references. Will undertake any remunerative sales job. Guarantees complete satisfaction. Box C 1316.

OVERSEAS

EMIGRATING to New Zealand soon, advertiser highly experienced in all aspects of marketing very wide range of pharmaceutical preparations will undertake market research, product promotion, representation. Please reply to Box C 1302.

F. SCHUTZE & CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1882

For "MASTER" BRAND SURGICAL TRUSSES
SUSPENSORY BANDAGES
JOCK STRAPS, etc., etc.

PERFUMERY BOTTLE WICKERS in RAFFIA
or SILK, plain or fancy, wide range of designs.
Own bottles wickered at moderate cost.

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FINE TOILETRIES at budget prices

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CONSULTANT CHEMIST will act in a super-
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Analysis undertaken. Write Box C 1309.

CAPSULES OF**HALIBUT LIVER OIL B.P.**

**SPECIAL PRICES FOR
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VITAMIN CONTENT GUARANTEED**THEAKROCK PHARMACEUTICALS Ltd**14 YORK BUILDINGS • HASTINGS • SUSSEX
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Facilities available for all types of
manufacturing and packaging, under
qualified supervision. Apply Box C 7621.

PATENTED TWEEZER with registered trade
name, suitable for factors, agents or sundries-
men in contact with chemists or hairdressers.
Requiring only light press work and assembly.
Good potential (not fully developed) both home
and export. Write Box Z.777, c/o Streets, 110
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WANTED

BATH CUBE wrapping machine. Auto wrap-
pers model "E" preferred. Box C 7629.

LARGEST CASH BUYERS of photographic
equipment of every description, outdated film
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Bankers: Midland Bank, Ltd. C 341

PHARMACIST commencing tablet and am-
poule manufacturing on medium scale requires
to purchase complete second-hand plant in
good condition. Please send details of units
available to Box C 7643.

WANTED: plain white cardboard cartons,
tuck-in ends, size approx. 3½ in. x 2½ in. x 1½
in. or nearest. Also interested in tablet bottles,
small lever lid and hinged lid tins, etc. Box
C 1304.

MANESTY tableting machines required, rotary
or No. 3 models particularly. Box C 7628.

WANTED: reconditioned or secondhand Kalix
filling machine. Day & Sons, Crewe, Ltd.,
Hope Street, Crewe. Tel. No.: Crewe 2240.
C 1303

WANTED: Specie jars in good condition. Also
show carboys. Give size and price. Box C 1319.

WE WILL PURCHASE for cash a complete
stock, a redundant line, including finished or
partly finished goods, packing raw materials,
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will call anywhere. Write or telephone:—
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FOR SALE**

Offers on test basis are in-
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(West Bengal) Cinchona Bark,
Ledgeriana, Succirubra and
Hybrids, of various Quinine
Sulphate contents up to 6 per
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Director of Cinchona, West
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C 7615

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JEWELS**

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INFANTS' PRESERVATIVE**

The Infants' Medicine
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For teething and digestive troubles

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deep, stove-enamelled bronze green. Sent
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Individually Cellophane Wrapped

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ONLY 5/11 per skin

(minimum order 1 dozen).

1 kip (30) less 5 per cent. ORDER NOW!

(Special Terms for Wholesalers)

County Chamois Co., Ltd., Rocky Lane,

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Makers of the 'County Chamois

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C 7590

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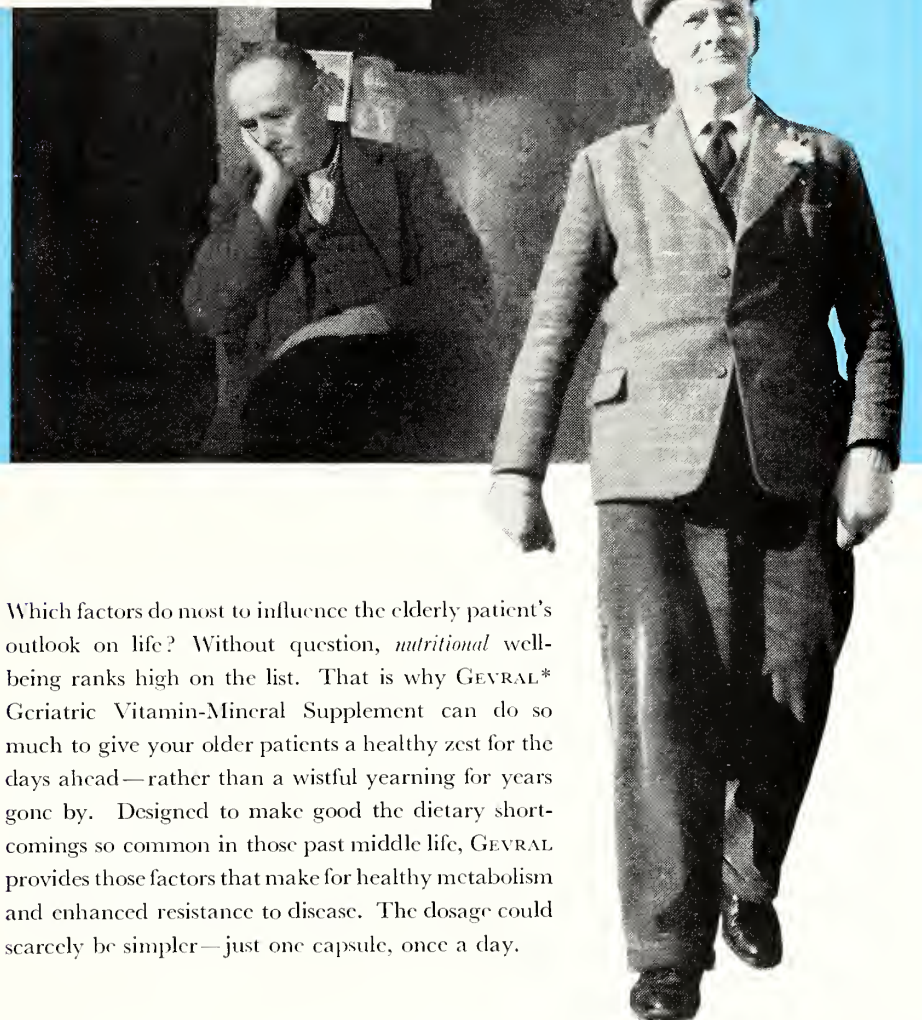
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SUPPOSITORY EXCIPIENTS "IMHAUSEN"
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Which factors do most to influence the elderly patient's outlook on life? Without question, *nutritional* well-being ranks high on the list. That is why GEVRAL* Geriatric Vitamin-Mineral Supplement can do so much to give your older patients a healthy zest for the days ahead—rather than a wistful yearning for years gone by. Designed to make good the dietary shortcomings so common in those past middle life, GEVRAL provides those factors that make for healthy metabolism and enhanced resistance to disease. The dosage could scarcely be simpler—just one capsule, once a day.

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Vitamin D (Viosterol) ... 500 I.U.
Vitamin B₁₂ ... 1 microgram.
Thiamine mononitrate ... 5 mg.
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Niacinamide ... 15 mg.
Folic Acid ... 1 mg.
Purified intrinsic factor concentrate ... 0.5 mg.

Calcium pantothenate ... 5 mg.
Choline dihydrogen citrate ... 100 mg.
Inositol ... 50 mg.
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Rutin ... 25 mg.
Pyridoxine HCl (B₆) ... 0.5 mg.
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Iodine (As KI) ... 0.5 mg.

Calcium (As CaHPO₄) ... 145 mg.
Phosphorus (As CoHPO₄) ... 110 mg.
Boron (As Na₂B₄O₇·10H₂O) ... 0.1 mg.
Copper (As CuO) ... 1 mg.
Manganese (As MnO₂) ... 1 mg.
Fluorine (As CaF₂) ... 0.1 mg.
Magnesium (As MgO) ... 1 mg.
Potassium (As K₂SO₄) ... 5 mg.
Zinc (As ZnO) ... 0.5 mg.



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Cables, 'Felsol', Smith, London